

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

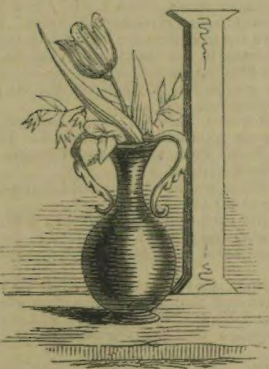


No. 107, Vol. IV.]

FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, MAY 18, 1844.

[SIXPENCE.]

THE "MORAL-WRONG" MAJORITY.



IF it be true a member of the House of Commons declared when Lord Ashley first carried his proposition against the Government, that Sir R. Peel had been beaten by the Christian feeling of the Legislature, it is evident that the awakening to the sense of mercy and justice was but a transient one. There has been a speedy relapse into the expedient and the necessary as opposed to the humane; and though it is "morally wrong" to work women and

children to death in factories and praiseworthy to come to a vote restraining this excessive toil, it is also "politically right" to rescind that vote when a regard for the health of the people might put in peril the existence of a ministry. One has been weighed in the balance against the other, and the selfishness of party has turned the scale. The Government is safe; Sir R. Peel will not resign; the country gentlemen are delivered from any present fears of the Whigs. Lord Ashley, with his inconvenient and embarrassing humanity, is shelved for the session, and a majority of 138 in favour of the toil of infants and of mothers proves that the Government still deserves the designation of the "strong" one. In all this there may be expediency, and the men of this school of statesmanship may congratulate themselves on their triumph. But there are other considerations connected with the subject, and these may lead to conclusions not quite so satisfactory.

The first—and worst—impression derived from the vote of Monday night, is that of the existence of a mass of political servility in the

House of Commons, bowing down to the minister, and yielding up principles and opinions at his command with a facility unparalleled since the days of Walpole. What will be the effect of this? A disbelief in the virtue of public men is already deep and widely spread, and is producing the worst possible effect. Having a strong faith in none, the people are growing indifferent to all, and thus political infidelity is casting the same withering blight over public spirit in the affairs of the world, that falls on the thoughts of higher and better things, when the mind is unhappily infected by the kindred spirit of disbelief in that which is "the saving health of all nations." There is power placed in the hands of men in elevated stations—power to do good and evil. The hope of the many that this good will be done, though often sorely tried, is long in perishing altogether; but such disappointments as these hasten that decay, by making the heart sick. The people are compelled not merely to see but to feel that their lives, their health, their morals, their well-being in all things, are as nothing compared with the stability of a ministry. A few sincere and good men are their advocates from real depth of feeling; but whether these are joined by the greater mass of the men around them, depends entirely on whether the principle involved or measure proposed, can be converted into a party weapon, and used for the advantage of one side, or the damage of the other. A question that cannot be converted into "political capital"—as the Americans call it—is neglected by all parties alike. If we trace the progress of the Factory Question we shall find that it has been no exception to the rule. What it involves is as far as may be from a political question; yet it has been made the battle-horse of parties and the sections of parties, and alternately spurred by them so furiously into each other's ranks, that the question has broken down among them. The agricultural interest were not unlikely to listen with some favour to details which threw no slight odium on the mill-owners. And they did listen,

and at last voted, not out of absolute regard for the working-classes, but in opposition to their masters, as if saying—"Our very love for you is hate to them." The mill-owners, on the other hand, were not slow to retort with a *tu quoque*, bidding the men of land look at the miserable condition of their own peasantry before they preached philanthropy and benevolence to the men of mills, and not forgetting to throw in very significant hints about restrictions on trade and commerce. They, also, to some extent, denied the facts alleged, and accused the Ten Hours' advocates of producing exaggerated evidence. But the accusing the agricultural interest of neglect of their labourers did not clear the manufacturers of the charge of indifference to the welfare of their millions of toilers, the wearied associates with the unrelenting, untiring steam-engine. Alas! one side only convicted the other; their mutual recriminations only proved to the world that they were both to blame.

But there is a section of the Liberal party who acted, we are convinced, from party motives alone, and displayed more undisguised party-spirit than either of the others. Those who are called the pure Whigs—the official wreck of the late Ministry—with Lord John Russell at their head, were all as deeply pledged to the principle of non-interference with labour as the Premier and the Home Secretary; in opposition to Lord Ashley, they had all spoken and voted against his plan in former years; had used all the arguments now brought forward against it, and had backed those arguments by their votes. The evils were as great then as now; the evidence of those evils was as complete, the earnestness of the noble champion of the movement not less deep, and his statements not less forcible. What had converted the Whigs to humanity? We confess we suspect all sudden changes of opinion, and we entirely disbelieve in the sincerity of a conviction only avowed, for the first time, when circumstances make it profitable. It has been thus with some of the supporters of the ten hours clause. To read their speeches, it might be imagined



MR. EMIDY DRIVING 28 HORSES TO GREENWICH.

that they were like the Prioress of Chaucer, "all conscience and tender heart;" but the better feeling did not come over them till there was an opportunity of doing themselves a profit and their opponents an injury. Their new opinion may be good in itself; their votes and voices in the cause may be accepted; but as for the motives from which they are given, we fear they will not so well bear examination. And with respect to the recent vote, it is precisely the motives that have produced the change that will be the most strictly examined. Men will ask, why and whence is this sudden change? Why has the principle which was accepted and confirmed as a good one, some three weeks ago, by a majority of three, rejected as bad and impolitic now, by a majority of a hundred and thirty-eight? Whence has arisen this wholesale conversion of humane legislators back into cold political economists, who see in masses of men, women, and children, only machines for producing the wealth, no part of which they can ever enjoy? Some plead a prior "intoxication" of benevolence, from which they have had time to recover. These should evidently have adopted the advice of Talleyrand—"never act on your first impulse, as it is generally a good one;" for, according to the same school of public morality, a good action may, in politics, be "worse than a crime—a blunder." So the members who, in a state of moral and philanthropic intoxication, blundered into a transient humanity, have soberly reverted to that state of indifference to the toil and sufferings of the mass which becomes enlightened representatives of the people whose infants and women work twelve hours a day, and who are told by song and sentiment that Britons never shall be slaves.

What was it removed their delusion? What Treasury Puck squeezed the disenchanting juice upon their eyes and made them again see things in that true light cast on all such matters by self, and party interests? What woke them from their trance was the cry of the ministry in danger, and what converted them

INTERIOR OF A POWER-LOOM FACTORY.

We are persuaded that the annexed engraving will be interesting to our readers, in connection with the great question of "The Factory Bill," which has just been disposed of by the Legislature.

The power-loom is now generally used in the cotton manufacture, for the weaving of plain cloth, and for the various kinds of twilled and figured goods; and Dr. Cooke Taylor considers that manual labour, at least for the coarser kinds of goods, must rapidly fall into disuse. In one respect, the power-loom has a very obvious advantage over the hand-loom: the batten, lay, or lathe, to which the reed is attached, drives home the web to the rest of the web after it has been shot from the spindle; now a weaker or stronger blow of this

when awake was the threat—yes, the threat—of Sir R. Peel to resign if they again left him in a minority, or even in a majority that should be doubtful. And the spirits of expediency bowed to the bidding of the minister of whose policy expediency is the soul; they turned their backs upon themselves with an unanimity that was truly wonderful, and the strong Government was once more safe behind its overwhelming majority!

But now comes the question, at what price has the triumph—for so has it been called—been purchased? Certainly by the forfeiture of that high opinion which men ought to possess of those to whom power is entrusted. The Legislature has convicted itself of a lack of stability to principle, and a want of independence of power. If mistrust of it as a body becomes more general than it is now, whose will be the fault? Assuredly not with the people, who cannot place belief in those who have no belief in themselves.

EXTRAORDINARY FEAT OF DRIVING.

Last week, Mr. Emidy, "master of the horse" to Mr. Batty, the proprietor of "Astley's Amphitheatre," undertook for a wager to drive 14 pair, or 28 horses, from Westminster-road to Greenwich and back, in the space of two hours and a half. The novelty of the bet gathered crowds of spectators in the neighbourhood of the theatre, and throughout the line of road. Precisely at five minutes to one o'clock, two outriders, mounted on handsome piebald palfreys, started from the theatre. They were immediately followed by 28 horses, driven by Mr. Emidy, and drawing a car, containing a large party of persons connected with the amphitheatre: there were also two other outriders, on white horses, right and left, to keep the horses in order. They started at a steady pace up the York-road, whence they turned down Waterloo-road, proceeded thence to the London-road, and onward to Greenwich. Mr. Emidy appeared to have no difficulty whatever in the management of the horses, but held the reins with as much ease and confidence as an omnibus driver would with his single pair. Not the slightest accident occurred, with the exception of the breaking of the traces; and at twenty minutes past three o'clock (five minutes within the allotted time) the carriage returned to the doors of Astley's Theatre.

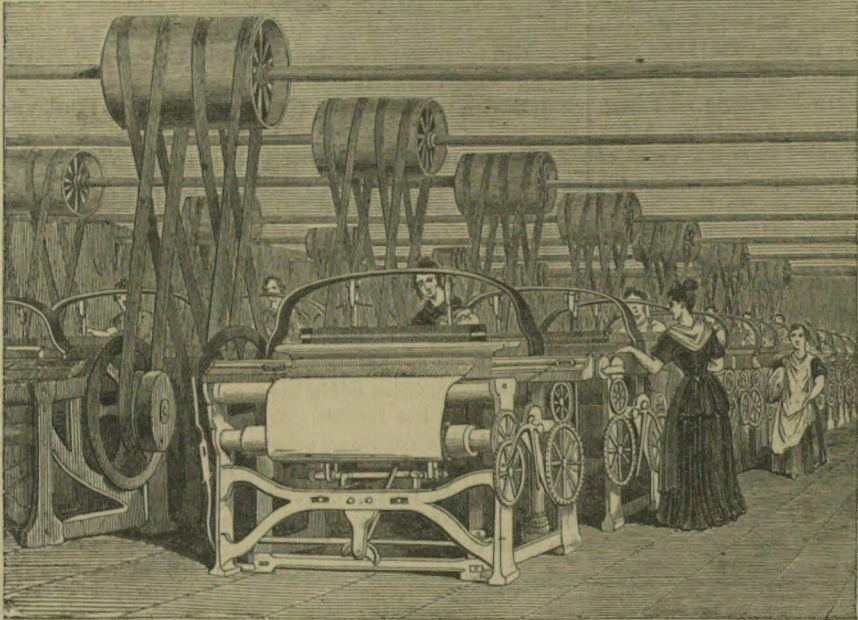
The locality of our sketch is close to the "Elephant and Castle," on the return from Greenwich. Feats of driving were not uncommon among the ancients; but these were in the number of horses placed abreast. Sculptured effigies represent five horses so placed; Pliny notices six horses abreast; and Nero drove at the Olympic games ten horses abreast.

lathe alters the thickness of the cloth, and after any interruption, the most experienced weaver finds it difficult to commence with a blow of precisely the same force as that with which he left off. In the power-loom, the lathe is easily adjusted to give a certain steady blow; and, when once regulated by the engineers, it moves with unvarying precision from the beginning to the end of the piece. Hence, power-loom cloth is always of a more equable and regular texture than that woven by hand.

Power-looms are generally placed in sheds, lighted from the top by a single range of windows to every row of looms. The weavers, or rather, the tenters, have very little to do besides watching the mats in the materials to be woven. As the labour is light, it is usually performed by women or young persons; and the business is stated to be so simple, that it may be learned in a month or six weeks.

The moving power may be either the steam-engine or the water-wheel, or a combination of both. In the former case, the engine or engines work by cranks or cogs, so as to set in motion the horizontal shaft to which the fly-wheel belongs. From this shaft, motion is communicated to the main upright shaft, which again sets in motion horizontal shafts extending along the ceiling, as shown in the illustration. We are indebted for these details, as well as for the annexed engraving, to a clever work, entitled "England in the Nineteenth Century—Lancashire."

A power-loom factory generally occupies the ground-floor of an immense building, often six stories high; this situation being necessary for the stability of the machines. In one of the principal power-loom factories, near Stockport, for example, the dimensions of the room are 300 feet long, 50 feet wide, and 12 feet high, and afford space for several hundred looms. The price of one of these looms, a few years back, finished in the first style, by the first Manchester machine-makers, was no more than £9 15s.



INTERIOR OF A POWER-LOOM FACTORY.

CONDITION OF THE WORKING CLASSES.

On Saturday, pursuant to previous public notice, a meeting was held at Willie's Rooms, St. James's, of a Society for "the Improvement of the Condition of the Labouring Classes." There was a very large attendance of highly respectable persons, including a considerable proportion of ladies. Among the gentlemen on the platform were Lord Ashley, the Bishop of Salisbury, Viscount Chelsea, Sir George Rose, Mr. Colquhoun, M.P., Mr. R. M. Milnes, M.P., Sir Walter Stirling, Bart., Mr. L. Horner, Hon. W. Cowper, M.P., Mr. Long (Suffolk), Hon. and Rev. Sidney Osborne, and the Rev. Prebendary Wood, Chaplain to Queen Adelaide.

The meeting had been called for 11 o'clock, and at a few minutes after Lord Ashley took the chair, and proceeded to open the business. The noble lord appeared to be labouring under indisposition. He said, that they were convened there in order to form a Society, the object of which should be to improve the condition of the working-classes. It was proposed to form a Society which should direct its attention to various branches of acknowledged public necessity, as connected with the condition of the labouring population of the kingdom. There were three main objects to which the Society would have to direct the attention of the public. The first was the improvement of the dwelling-houses of the poor in town and country. On the advantage of an improved system of ventilation and drainage he did not think it at all necessary to enlarge; but, in addition to those objects, it was highly desirable that an end should be put to a system which had sprung up in the rural and in the town districts, called the barrack system—under which two or three families, and (as he had himself often seen) even eight, nine, or ten persons were sleeping in a room not large enough for the accommodation of a single person in a comfortable condition of life. The next object to which it was proposed to call the attention of the Society was the extension, as far as it was possible to extend it, of the allotment system—or what, perhaps, would be a better term, the field-garden system—which, wherever it had been carried out, had produced the most striking benefits. He would assume it to be unnecessary to expatiate on the advantages derivable from this system, as he believed they were very generally admitted. (Hear.) The other object of the Society would be the formation of friendly loan societies, upon the principle of those which had been established in many parts of Ireland, and which had been found to produce the most beneficial results in the diminution of pauperism and the elevation of the character of the people. (Hear.) With respect to all these objects the difficulty lay, not in establishing the necessity for their attainment—in proving the existence of evils which were desolating the people, and which threatened to exterminate them—but in determining on the plan of operations the most fitting to carry out the design. Great difficulties would oppose themselves to the progress of the Society, but those difficulties would, he trusted, be overcome, and that the operations of the Society would be extended through the country by the formation of local and district associations, all acting on one uniform plan, and all ruled by the central or parent Society. (Hear, hear.) The clergy, magistracy, and landed proprietors were disposed to render every assistance in their different localities, whether by their individual exertions or in connexion with district societies.

The Rev. Hugh M'Neill, after some introductory observations with reference to himself and the circumstances which required his almost immediate departure for Liverpool, to be present at the confirmation of many of the poor of his congregation by the bishop of the diocese, said, with reference to the object which had brought the meeting together, that the poor had feelings as well as wants, and this lay at the root of their real work, if they would accomplish any real benefit. If no lords, and right hon. and hon. gentlemen, the proprietors of lands and the proprietors of factories, would give themselves the trouble to make themselves personally acquainted with the poor under their charge—if they would spend hour after hour amongst their labouring poor—not grudging the interruption in the labourer's time necessary to make a friend of the labourer himself—(cheers)—if they would go from farm to farm on their estates, and from room to room in their factories, manifesting an interest and cultivating a confidence, the best results might confidently be anticipated. (Cheers.)

It was only in this way things could be done. He was bold to say that the greatest outlay of money, without this outlay of sympathy and personal kindness, would never attain the object they had in view. (Cheers.) The poor had feelings as well as wants. He claimed respect for the poor man's character as well as compassion for the poor man's condition. (Cheers.) All asquid as he looked, bowed down under toil, what was he? He was a man; and what had he? All ruined and penniless as he appeared, he had reason, conscience, immortality. (Cheers.) Compared with these, what were mines and lands? what were stately mansions and gorgeous furniture? what the luxuries of the palace? what the rivalries of the Senate-house? what the dignities of the Cabinet? what all the contentions and cold-blooded theories of an abstract philosophy? (Loud cheers.) Behold the labouring man—his brow was furrowed, yet he seemed not careworn—there was an air of serenity about him. His eye was sunk—perhaps his nourishment had not been sufficient—perhaps his home had been a home of sorrow—yet he did not seem discontented. There was an expression of satisfaction about him. He had not only reason, conscience, and immortality, but all these were sanctified—he was a Christian. God the Holy Ghost dwelt in him as in a temple—God the Son deigned to call him brother—God the Father had adopted him as a child. These composed the true dignity of man—these would stand and shine in everlasting glory, when stars and honours among men, if dissociated from piety, would shrink into everlasting contempt. (Loud cheers.) But he was obliged to toil, he was obliged to labour, and labour hard, for his bread—he was so, but did this make him less respectable? There had gone abroad a most unaccountable infatuation, that the necessity of constant labour was an evil; and that they were the favoured sons of Providence who were not under any necessity to toil for their livelihood. There could not be a greater mistake; for industry, independent of the blessed results that arose from it, was in itself most sweet and satisfactory. Industry relieved the mind from that distraction and that want of point and object which rendered the slothful man's path a hedge of thorns. Industry was the guard of innocence; it was the daily check against those tendencies to vice which would otherwise manifest themselves in our fallen nature. And who was he that looked down on the man of toil? Who despised the man who was obliged to labour for his bread? Who was he who, traversing the wide domains of his own estate, it might be, and looking from hill to hill, exulting in the pride of his possessions—

"Views the simple rustic hind,
Whose toils uphold the glittering show,
"A creature of another kind,
Some coarser substance unfined,
Placed for his lordly ease far, far below!"

(Cheers.) Who was he? It might be the slothful man—infected with the leprosy of wealth—the bane of those who had no employment they must attend to, and had no nobleness of mind to make an employment for themselves. Sloth was a detestable, mischievous—worse than useless. The slothful man was a disgrace to his species. The powers of mind and body which might be used to the glory of God and the good of our fellow-creatures were frittered away, morning after morning, upon a prolonged toilet, which, when made, only made the wear of it ridiculous (loud cheers); and evening after evening upon eating and drinking and pleasuring, which served but to rivet on their votaries the chains of selfishness and vanity. (Continued cheers.) The man of toil was the man of the highest respectability. The man of daily, diligent, industrious toil for his family, who, by the sweat of his brow, under the solemn curse of our first parent, continued to produce materials for the support of himself and family—compare that man, returning with his stained person and his weary steved from his toil to his home in the evening—compare him with the youth of fashion returning from his idle lounging ride or walk—which was more respectable? which was more an object of affection? on which would they lavish more attention? which would they have more respect for? (Cheers.) He claimed respect for his poor friends' character. He asked the affection of their hearts for them; and then they would set about improving their dwellings and their condition, not with a cold attention, but with a warm heart. (Loud cheers.) It was in this way their object was to be gained, and in this way

alone. The poor must be visited, not with the ostentation of condescension, which would barely wait for a reply to questions put with scarcely civility, and which, instead of good, inflicted a double evil—to those who indulged in such conduct, because it ministered to their own vanity and self-importance, and to those visited with it, because it provoked a reply of repugnance and hostility. They must be visited leisurely and kindly. The stories of their domestic troubles—their contentions and quarrellings with their neighbours must be listened to—their regrets must excite neither sneer nor smile—their wants and troubles must not be derided as insignificant—their failings must not be rudely assailed—nothing could justify rudeness to any man, however poor—they must be attended to kindly and affectionately, because, he repeated, the poor had feelings as well as wants, and bounty must be accompanied with sympathy, or the grand object they had in view would never be accomplished. (Cheers.) The rev. gentleman concluded by moving the following resolution:—

"That it appears from various Parliamentary and other inquiries, that the labouring classes in this country are placed in circumstances which call for the efforts of an enlarged and well-directed benevolence to produce a permanent and effectual improvement in their condition."

A number of other resolutions in the spirit of the foregoing were proposed by several of the distinguished persons present, but our limits afford us only space for the eloquent appeal on behalf of the poor, which we extract from the speech of the Rev. Mr. McNeill.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, May 14.

SPAIN.
Notwithstanding the flaming articles in the Spanish and French press, professing a return to legal measures in the affairs of Spain, and a certainty that, under the new Administration, that unhappy country will be restored to peace and prosperity, with regret I feel bound to state that my knowledge of Spain and Spaniards is such, that, in my opinion, the present Ministers, be their intentions ever so fixed, cannot control the different intriguing parties now actively at work to bring about anarchy and disorder. You cannot but have noticed, that at each change of Ministry the same language has been held by the Spanish Ministerial press—promising much and doing little; and yet all the most eminent men have in their turns held the reins of power. During the last twelve months there have been seven Cabinets formed, without including the Provisional Government installed at Barcelona under the Presidency of General Serrano. The first was the Rodil Cabinet, which was overturned on the 9th of May, 1843, and replaced by that of M. Lopez, which lasted only ten days. Next came the Cabinet of Gomez Bueria, which lasted sixty-five days; this was succeeded by the reconstitution of the Lopez Cabinet, which lasted four months. The fifth Cabinet was that of M. Olozaga, which lasted, like that of Rodil, only ten days, and was replaced by that of Gonzalez Bravo, which had fifty-four days' existence. We have now the seventh Cabinet—that of General Narvaez. How long this will last it is difficult to say! In the meantime the Carlist insurrection is daily gaining strength. In the Maestrazgo, in the kingdom of Valencia, the Carlists have already had several conflicts with the Government troops, in one of which a Colonel Murial was killed. The greater part of Andalusia and the province of Burgos are overrun with Carlist guerrillas.

The property belonging to Don Manuel Godoy, Prince of Peace, has been restored to him, after having been thirty-six years under sequestration. Those of the greatest value, are the Palace of Buena Vista, the Lake of Valencia, the Pastorage of Alcedia, and the Palace of the Ministers.

Gonzalez Bravo, the late President of Ministers, has been named Envoy Extraordinary, and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of Lisbon.

The Queen and Christina continue to pay their court to the clergy; everyday their majesties give a new proof of their religious feelings. On the 6th, having met a procession with the host, they accompanied it on foot, to the place of its destination.

Nothing is yet known as to the intentions of the Ministers, as regards the convocation of the Cortes. It is generally believed that no determination will be come to until an answer shall be received from M. de Viluma, now in London. Persons generally well-informed are of opinion that Narvaez had decided upon a dissolution.

ITALY.

The news from Italy is very barren this week. In the night of the 4th, the inhabitants of Catania were roused from their beds by a slight shock of earthquake. On the evening of the 10th, a new eruption of the principal crater of Etna was visible from Naples.

GERMANY.

Negotiations are being carried on for incorporating with the Prussian Monarchy, by means of purchase or exchange, the principality of Birkenfeld, which belongs to the Grand Duchy of Oldenburg.

The railroad between the cities of Hanover and Brunswick is completely finished, and was opened on the 19th. By means of this road, which runs from Anhalt to Berlin, and from Magdeburg to Dresden by Leipzig, passengers may now go and return to and from Hanover and Berlin, and Hanover and Dresden, in one day. The journey from Berlin to Copenhagen is now performed in twenty-four hours.

Mr. Anselm de Rothschild has announced to the community of Israelites of Frankfurt, that he has been instructed by his father, Mr. Solomon Rothschild, of Vienna, in consequence of the turn which certain affairs of the community have recently taken, to revoke his donation of 150,000 florins for the building of a new synagogue.

It is intended to form a railway between Mentz and Neustadt, at the foot of the Haardt, and make a junction with the Rhenish road from Bavaria to the French frontier.

A letter from Tharandt (Saxony), of the 4th of May, states that Count de Seckendorf, aged 17 years, had been condemned to three years and a half's imprisonment for killing, in a duel, one of his comrades, a young gentleman of his own age; the two persons who conveyed the challenge, to three months; and the four seconds, to two months.

FRANCE.

The Emancipation of Slaves now engrosses all the attention of the Parisian population; the Right of Search, and Tahiti, seem to be forgotten. On this subject one of our morning papers has the following article:—"If slavery," says the *Sicile*, "were abolished in our colonies, there is no doubt that St. Domingo would give herself at present to France, not under the name of Colony, but as *protegé*; and that we should behold our maritime influence become greater perhaps than it ever was. In the present situation of affairs, the English, who have emancipated their negroes, possess over us an advantage of which they will, without scruple, avail themselves. Already, according to letters from London, the British Cabinet have determined on offering us to share the protectorship of the island should circumstances require such a step. The English would take for their share the ancient Spanish part. The English Government comes to a determination with a frightful rapidity; our wretched Government never dares decide, except on doing nothing. Public opinion must therefore make itself known on this occasion. If France is to share the Protectorate of Hayti, it is with Spain, and not with England. So justice decides, as well as sound policy."

The report of the King's intended visit to England is revived. The Maritime Prefect of Cherbourg has sent an order to Havre for several silk flags, on which are to be emblazoned the arms of England and France. The King and all the royal family leave the Tuilleries to-morrow, for Neuilly. It is said that his Majesty will shortly pay a visit to Chateau d'Eau.

The works for the camp near Metz have been commenced. During the manoeuvres to be performed by the troops who are to be encamped, the Duke de Nemours will reside at the Chateau in the environs of Metz. It is reported that a second camp will be formed in the Landes near to Bordeaux under the command of the Duke de Montpensier.

It is given as positive that five-franc pieces, with the head of the Duke de Bordeaux, are in secret circulation at Lyons.

During the last month the consumption of meat in Paris was 6759 oxen, 1146 cows, 6344 calves, and 36,498 sheep; being 1088 oxen, 986 calves, and 2619 sheep more, and 197 cows less than in April, 1843. This increase, which is very considerable, must be attributed to the great influx of strangers to the capital.

On Sunday several cranes were seen on the top of the column of Napoleon, in the Place Vendôme. After resting a few minutes, they resumed their flight towards the east.

Captain Mortier, of the 3rd Regiment of Artillery, nephew of Marshal Mortier, who fell a victim to the infernal machine of Fieschi, was killed a short time ago in Africa, by a gunner of his own regiment, who discharged a musket at him, when within a very short distance. The assassin has been arrested.

On the second of the present month, during a confirmation by the Bishop of Siez, at Flers, in the Orne, the congregation, at an unfounded alarm that a part of the building was falling, rushed to the door with such haste, that twenty persons were crushed to death, and upwards of fifty wounded.

A few days ago the rain fell in such abundance in a portion of the department of the Aube, that in some of the villages the houses were inundated, the water reaching to the height of more than three feet. At Pouy two bridges were carried away, and other damage was occasioned.

The new game law is being enforced with great severity. On Friday a quantity of game, intended for sale at Rouen, was seized at the barriers of that city. At Paris, there is no longer a display of game in the shops of the "marchands de comestibles."

The attendance in the Champ de Mars on the 12th, the fourth and last day of the Races, was more select than numerous. The Duke de Nemours was on the course.

The Special Minister of Commerce Plate of 4000 francs, for horses and mares of three years old, and upwards, foaled in France, and whose pedigree is traced on the French stud-book, was cleverly won by Drummer, the property of Baron A. de Rothschild.

The Produce Stakes of 500 francs was won by the Prince de Beauveau's Commodore Napier.

A Handicap of 2000 francs, for horses and mares of three years old, and upwards, was won by the Count de Blangy's W.

The Hurdle Race of 1500 francs, offered by the Jockey Club, was, after a hard struggle, and much manoeuvring, won by Tiger, the property of Baron A. de Rothschild.

Owing more to the unprecedented influx of strangers, than to the merit of the pieces represented, the Opera is nightly crowded. Carlotta Grisi made her appearance for the first time since her return from England, in "Giselle;" on Monday last she danced in "La Peri;" she was on both occasions most enthusiastically applauded. Taglioni has arrived in Paris, and will, in a few days

make her *début* at the Grand Opera. Mademoiselle Dobrée has been well received in *Charles VI.* and *Comte Ory*. "Aline," one of the best works of Berton, will soon be produced at the Opera Comique. "Gulistan" is in rehearsal.

Mademoiselle Catenka de Diets will leave us in a few days, for London. M. Vivier, the celebrated horn player, also leaves for London; he will make his *début* at Thalberg's concert, on the 29th.

Mademoiselle Ellsler has been received with great enthusiasm at Vienna; she made her *début* in "Giselle." Mesdames Viardot-Garcia and Tadolini, and Messrs. Ronconi, Rouère, and Marini, are the delight of the musical amateurs of the Austrian capital. There lately arrived in Vienna, Mesdames Montenegro, Albani, and Catenka; and Messrs. Feretti, Gardoni, and Ivanoff. Donizetti remains in Vienna during the musical season.

De Verdi's "Lombardi" has had a success almost without example at the theatre Ludovico, at Leghorn. On his road to Paris, Signor Cavalino, first clarionet at the theatre of La Scala, gave a concert at Genoa. According to the Italian papers, such sounds were never yet produced on that instrument. It is said Cavalino intends to visit England.

PARIS, Thursday.—This being a close holiday, the Bourse was closed, as was also the Post-office, at an early hour. Yesterday the business was extremely flat till nearly the close, when a slight reaction took place, by which the French 3 per cents. gained an advance of 15 c. for account.

AMERICA.—IMPORTANT INTELLIGENCE.

The packet ships Samuel Hicks, Captain Bancker, and the New York, Captain Cropper, both arrived at Liverpool on Sunday from New York: the latter sailed on the 9th, and the former on the 13th. The intelligence is nine days later than that received by the last arrival.

The absorbing topic at New York was the treaty for the annexation of Texas to the United States, and it now appears that this measure is all but completed. The *New York Journal of Commerce's* correspondent at Washington says—

I learn that the treaty proposes to annex Texas as a territory. If it be ratified, it will not follow that Texas is immediately to come into the Union as a state or states. That will be a question for the action of both houses of Congress. The Constitution says, Congress may admit new states into the Union. They can be brought in in no other way. When the subject of admission shall come before Congress, the terms of admission may be proposed, as in the case of the admission of Missouri. The prohibition of slavery may and will be proposed. A compromise may also be offered and agreed to, by which slavery may be excluded from a portion of the territory, though nature and climate have provided for that exclusion, without the aid of legislation.

The great battle will not be upon the treaty, but upon the proposition to admit Texas as a state; and that will not be fought till after the presidential election is over. Mr. Clay and Mr. Van Buren are both fond of extra sessions, and one may be called for the purpose of considering that matter, if the next regular session is too far off.

A suggestion has been thrown out that Congress may annex Texas to the Union, simply by a legislative act, which requires a large majority in each house. I shall not be surprised to see it tried, should it be ascertained that a majority of the Senate will support the treaty, but that the *two-thirds* cannot be got. I should be sorry to see such a measure resorted to. It would be a doubtful and dangerous stretch of power. But the fact is, the same influences that will carry a majority of the Senate for the measure, will carry two-thirds and three-fourths of it.

(From the *New York Herald*.)

WASHINGTON, April 13.—The course which Mr. Calhoun has taken relative to the Oregon boundary has arrested the negotiation upon that question with Mr. Pakenham. Nor can it be resumed again until Mr. Pakenham shall have obtained further instructions from his government.

The facts respecting the interference of England with Texas, are of an astounding character, and cannot fail to exasperate the people of this country, who will not allow a foreign power to interfere in a family quarrel between the United States and Texas.

We learn the following from the same source:—

THE OREGON NEGOTIATION.—This negotiation, as I informed you a fortnight ago, has been suspended. It was the wish of this government to bring that negotiation to a close, and to offer a treaty to the Senate, simultaneously with the Annexation Treaty. But several difficulties interposed, some of which I have heretofore referred to. But, in addition to these, there was a want of power, on the part of the British Minister, to treat upon the basis proposed by Mr. Calhoun. Mr. Calhoun promptly, and with a candour and directness unusual with diplomatists, proposed his ultimatum, to wit: the parallel of forty-nine as the northern boundary of the United States. Mr. Pakenham's instructions did not allow him to accept it.

The tariff question may also be considered as settled, for the present. The declaration of Mr. Crittenden, made from a knowledge of the sentiments of Senators, that no change can or will be made in the tariff this session, settles the matter. But the course of the house also settles it. They have again refused, to-day, to go into committee on the new tariff bill—years 90, years 92. This vote is considered as decisive of the views of the house.

LATER FROM HAYTI.—We are informed by Captain Steeples, of the schooner *Malvina*, arrived last evening from the city of St. Domingo (which port she left on the 21st March) that the insurgents had a force of 3000 men within the city and about 5000 on the lines. The new Governor, chosen by the present population, had just arrived from Curaçoa, and was acting as generalissimo of all the forces.

There had been skirmishing on the lines between the belligerents, and a number killed, the particulars of which had not transpired.

It is thought the place will be able to hold out for some time, as persons in favour of a rebellion are from the country. Most of the Haytiens have left for Jacmel and Curaçoa. Business is very dull, and America in produce brings good prices.

ARRIVAL OF THE ACADIA.—The *Acadia*, Captain Ilyrie, arrived at Liverpool, at three o'clock on Wednesday morning, and landed her mails from Boston and Halifax; she brings likewise 101 passengers, and has made the passage in ten days and a half. She left Boston on the 1st, and Halifax on the 4th instant; her papers are, consequently, thirteen days later than we previously had.

We subjoin the most important intelligence in the papers before us:—

LATE FROM TEXAS.—The *Neptune*, at New Orleans on the 11th, brings some interesting advices from Texas. Mr. Elliott, H. B. M. Chargé d'Affaires in Texas, we learn, came passenger in the *Neptune* from Galveston. Captain Elliott, we understand, has retired from the mission, and is now on his return to England, intending to pass, previous to his departure, for the benefit of his health, which is not good, some time at the White Sulphur Springs in Virginia. The journals of Texas express much regret at Captain Elliott's departure from their country. The result of the Texan mission to Mexico had not transpired in Texas at the departure of the *Neptune*. It was not believed, however, that any permanent or definite arrangement had been made. Private letters, which we have seen, lead to the supposition that the policy which Mr. Bankhead, the present British Minister to Mexico, is charged with, will put a new face on the relations of Mexico and Texas, in case the latter country be not received into this confederacy.

The following is a brief abstract of the treaty with Texas which has been laid on the table of Congress:—1. The treaty cedes to the United States the whole territory of Texas, to be annexed as a territory, subject to the same conditions as other territories. 2. The citizens of Texas are to be admitted to all the privileges of citizens of the United States, as soon as qualified according to the Federal Constitution. 3. The United States are to undertake the settlement of all titles and claims to real estate in Texas. 4. The public lands of Texas to be subject to the laws regulating the public lands of other territories. 5. The United States assumes the public debt and other liabilities of Texas, estimated not to exceed ten millions of dollars, to be paid in successive instalments. 6. Four commissioners to be appointed to examine into the validity of certificates and claims to land. The remaining provisions are merely formal.

Mr. Van Buren objects to the treaty on the ground that it may involve a war with Mexico. The Senate have referred the treaty to the Foreign Committee. The Tariff Bill was carried in a committee of the whole house by a majority of 104 to 94.

NEWS FROM THE RIVER PLATE.—Private letters state that General Rivera, in the Department of Maldonado, some twenty leagues from Monte Video, completely routed General Gomez, who had under his command the principal part of Oribe's cavalry.

HAVANA, March 30.—The city is somewhat agitated by the recent developments in regard to the contemplated negro insurrection at Matanzas. Almost all the labourers are in prison, which greatly delays the freighting of vessels. It is said that the revolt was to have broken out on Thursday, the 3rd inst., and that a general butchery and the poisoning of food were at once to be employed to massacre the whites. It is further stated that last night the negroes on four sugar plantations, some six leagues from the city, either revolted or were to have risen. Troops have been dispatched to the scene of disaffection.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

The LORD CHANCELLOR took his seat on the woolsack at the usual hour. Lord BROUGHAM moved the second reading of the Criminal Laws Consolidation Bill, the object of which was to effect a complete digest, not only of the criminal statute laws but also of the common law, reducing it to written principles, so that the whole might form a certain criminal code easily understood and easily carried into execution.—The LORD CHANCELLOR said the subject was a most important one, and upon the propriety of the first part of the bill—that relating to the consolidation of the statute law—a doubt could scarcely be entertained. Upon the second part, however, he felt so much doubt as to induce him to pause. He therefore recommended to his noble friend to have the bill read a second time that night, and thus to pledge their lordships to the principle of his measure, after which he ought to take no further step this session, but to give time for inquiry and re-introduce it in the next session of Parliament. In the meantime the Government would take the matter up in conjunction with his noble friend, and every effort would then be made to render the measure as effective as possible. It might also be advisable immediately to repeal a number of dormant statutes, the revival of which might lead to inconvenience.—Lords DENHAM and CAMPBELL concurred in the propriety of this course of proceeding.—Lord BROUGHAM assented, and the bill was read a second time. Their lordships then adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

The Solicitor-General (Mr. Thesiger) took the oath and his seat for Abingdon.

Mr. S. MURRAY made the usual declaration as a Roman Catholic member.

Sir T. FREMANTLE moved the issue of a new writ for the borough of Launceston, vacant by the recent appointment of Sir H. Hardinge to the Governor-Generalship of India.—Lord HOWICK asked whether the acceptance of office in India necessarily vacated a seat in this house? He doubted if, by a recent act, it did so.—Sir T. FREMANTLE said he had already referred to the act mentioned by the noble lord, and his opinion was that the seat became vacant on the acceptance of the office.—Sir R. INGLIS: This was an office which was not exactly under the Crown, hence the difficulty that appeared to have arisen.—Lord HOWICK: According to his notion the vacating of the seat was occasioned by the length of absence from this country, and not simply on account of the appointment.—Mr. M. PHILLIPS: There was another question to be considered, and that was whether Sir H. Hardinge could be regarded as the Governor-General of India before he had reached Calcutta, and been sworn into office. (Hear.) It being ascertained, on reference to the act, that the seat had become vacant by the appointment of the right honourable baronet, the SPEAKER put the question that a new writ do issue, which was agreed to.

Colonel WOOD wished to ask the right honourable the Secretary for the Home Department if it was his intention to originate any legislative measure, based upon the report of the commissioners who visited South Wales in the autumn of last year, and if so, when its introduction to the house might be expected?—Sir J. GRAHAM: It is my intention to introduce a bill founded upon the report of that commission. The bill is already in an advanced stage of preparation, and I hope to be in a position to lay it before the house some time next week.—Colonel WOOD, in consequence of that intimation, begged to postpone the bill he had introduced until the measure of her Majesty's Government appeared.

Mr. LIDDELL, in reference to articles in the *Morning Herald* and *Times*, said the imputations against him were unjust, for he had been absent from all the former discussions on the Factories Bill, and had never given any one reason to suppose that he was favourable to the principle of ten hours labour.

Mr. M. MILNES resumed the adjourned debate on the Factory Bill, designating the labour for long hours as the white slavery of this country, and contending that we should be ready to make as great sacrifices to check it as we had done already for the emancipation of the slaves in our colonies.—Mr. WARD said, as it had been shown that the factory labourers were better off than any other class of workpeople, there was no pretence for any interference with them. By the principles of free trade, he felt confident they would cause the demand for the ten hours limitation of labour to cease altogether.—Mr. McGEACHY said the operatives were of opinion that the additional wages paid for the long hours went into the pocket of the doctor, and not into their own, and that they were willing to submit to a restriction of wages for the sake of mental improvement and recreation.—Mr. M. SUTTON said, that out of 130 operatives examined by Mr. Horner, in the presence of Mr. McGeachy, no less than 70 of them stated that their wages could not bear any reduction.—Mr. HAWES said, that, looking at the limitation to ten hours as part and parcel of a series of measures for bettering the condition of the labourer, and as tending to the adoption of the principles of free trade, he should give it his support. Any reduction in the wages of the labourer might be compensated for by a reduction of the taxes upon articles of subsistence.—Lord POLLINGTON was of opinion that the first duty of Parliament was to protect the weak and helpless, and he would rather see the Corn-laws perish than suffer them to rest upon so weak a basis as the over-working of the operative classes. He would support the motion of his noble friend (Lord Ashley).—Mr. LABOUCHÈRE opposed the motion, which would lead to the loss of our foreign commerce, and the demoralization of the people. They had gone as far as they could venture to go in the way of interference with labour, and he thought the house would raise itself in the opinion of the operatives themselves in due time by refusing its sanction to the motion.—Mr. S. WORTLEY supported the motion, which would not, in his opinion, affect wages to the extent which had been supposed.—Mr. BRIGHT opposed the motion, contending that Lord Ashley was proceeding upon incorrect information, and that a gross delusion had been practised upon the operatives.—Mr. F. SHAW said, he had, upon all the divisions which had taken place on this question, voted with Lord Ashley, and he had heard no argument of sufficient weight to induce him to think he was in error in the course he had pursued. At the hazard, therefore, of breaking up the Government, he should vote for the motion of the noble lord.—Mr. C. WOOD opposed the motion.—Mr. B. COCHRANE did not think that the ten hours' labour would very much affect either the manufacturer or the workman; nor did he believe that the Government would for one moment think of sacrificing its position, should it be defeated on the present occasion.—Sir R. PEEL said, it might have been wrong on the part of the Government to limit the hours of labour to twelve in the day, but that error was no apology for those who proposed to limit them to ten. The right hon. baronet entered into a series of calculations, in order to show the immense mischief which he contended, would be effected by the reduction of the hours of labour from twelve to ten. In England, the hours of labour were already considerably less than in any other country in Europe or the United States, and yet it was proposed to restrict them to a still greater extent, the result of which must be the diminution of our exports, and a deterioration of wages to a greater extent even than the proportionate difference between ten and twelve. If the house thought, after all that had been said, that they should persevere to enforce the restriction to ten hours, they must do so under other guides, for he could not consent to hold office for the purpose of carrying out a policy which he believed to be so very injurious. (Cheers.)—Lord J. RUSSELL thought it not right to mix up this great question with a ministerial question of confidence, for there was an end to argument, if it was converted into such a question in a house in which the Government must have so large a majority.—Sir R. INGLIS and Mr. COLLETT subsequently addressed the house, which then divided, and the motion of Lord Ashley was defeated, by a majority of 297 to 159.—On the question that the bill do pass, another division took place, and the motion was agreed to by a majority of 136 to 7. The house adjourned at two o'clock.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

Mr. Greene, with other members of the House of Commons, brought up the Factories Bill, which was, before the house rose, read a first time.

Some private bills were also brought up by the same messengers from the Commons, and likewise read a first time.

The Marquis of NORMANBY moved for a return of various papers connected with the dismissal of Mr. Gray from the office of stipendiary magistrate, for improper conduct in employing a police constable to get printed some seditious ballads, which were subsequently prosecuted when sung by a ballad-singer.—Lord WHARFCLIFFE stated the facts connected with the case, and said that an inquiry was instituted by the Government, which terminated in the dismissal of Mr. Gray, and the suspension of an inspector of police, who was implicated in the improper transaction. If, after this, the noble marquis wished to persevere, there could be no objection to the production of the papers.—The Marquis of CLANRICARDE said the attempted vindication of the Government was not complete, for they should have dismissed Mr. Gray four months previously, and should have dismissed, instead of suspended, the inspector.—A discussion ensued, in which the Earl of Wicklow, the Earl of Winchelsea, and Earl Fortescue took part; after which the papers were ordered.

The second reading of the Factories Bill was fixed for Monday next. Lord MINTO then, in moving for a return respecting her Majesty's ship *Queen*, complained that that vessel—one of the finest in the service, and which, from the novelty of her construction, had excited much interest among nautical men—had been allowed to lie idle for almost her full term of service in Malta harbour, instead of, by frequent trials with other ships, testing the merits of the system on which she had been built.—Lord HADDINGTON said, that the return now moved for would be an imputation on the conduct of the Admiralty, for which he thought his noble friend had made out no case whatever. It was the duty of the Admiralty to see, as far as possible, that the ships were properly tried, and this ship had been a great deal more tried than the noble lord seemed to have imagined.—The motion was then negatived without a division.

At the rising of the house their lordships adjourned until Friday.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

On the motion of Lord M. HILL, a new writ was ordered for the election of a member for the Kilmarnock district of burghs, in the room of Mr. A. Johnston, deceased.

The first regular motion of general public importance was one by Mr. SHARMAN CRAWFORD, who, in a speech in which he enforced his views, asked for leave to bring in a bill to extend the parliamentary suffrage, and to secure the free representation of the people. He was supported by Dr. Bowring; and a division being called for before any reply was made to these two speeches, his motion was rejected by 97 to 31.

The next business was a motion by Mr. WATSON, who brought under the consideration of the house the nature of the recent act, 5 & 6 Vic., c. 103, awarding compensation to the Six Clerks in Chancery, whose offices were abolished. These compensations had been valued by a competent authority, and it was calculated that they would cause a charge upon the suitors in the Court of Chancery of one million of money. The annual sum to be paid was £78,741 14s. 11d. out of the pockets of the suitors. The offices of the Six Clerks were ancient offices, but latterly the duties had been very small indeed. They were not appointed to any office, they had merely a monopoly of a business—to conduct the business of the Court of Chancery. In the reign of Charles II. there were ninety of these persons. They had little or no duty to perform; in fact, they were an absolute obstruction to the public business; they had little more to do than to attend at their offices in Chancery-lane; and some of those individuals were now receiving upwards of £7,000 a year. (Hear.) They were declared to be entitled to a compensation of £5,500 a year for life; and he did hope the house would think that it was a case which called for the most rigid inquiry. Their fees depended on the number of attorneys employing them. A man might fill the office for fifty years, and not receive one shilling (hear, hear); but if he was enabled to conciliate the attorneys he might make a large income. The Lord Chancellor and the Master of the Rolls had the power of altering the fees which they were allowed to receive from day to day and from hour to hour. Lord Hardwicke in his time published an order as to these fees, and some alteration was also made in them by Lord Erskine. There was, in fact, no permanency in the fees. The offices were a positive abuse at that time; and it was for such offices, known to have been an abuse, that compensation was given. All the admirals in the navy did not get as much; neither the naval nor military service was rewarded in this way. What officers in the civil department received as salaries for five or six hours in the day, received a salary almost equal to the Speaker of the House of Commons. Why, the thing was almost too ridiculous to be treated seriously. He moved for a select committee to inquire into all the circumstances attending the passing of the Compensation Act, and into the nature, duties, and emoluments of the officers, and the propriety of continuing

their compensation.—The new Solicitor-General, Mr. THESIGER, defended the act, mainly on the ground of "vested interest;" and after a debate, in which Mr. Jervis, Sir James Graham, Mr. Williams, Mr. Charles Buller, and Mr. Warburton, took part, the motion of Mr. Watson was rejected, on a division, by 84 to 68.

Sir DENHAM NORRETS then brought on, at some length, a discussion upon the acts respecting the relief of the poor in Ireland, and moved the appointment of a select committee, which was opposed by Sir JAMES GRAHAM, and lost by a majority of 42 to 10.

After some routine business the house adjourned at one o'clock.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—WEDNESDAY.

The House did not sit.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

Several petitions were presented; after which an Honourable Member moved that the House be counted. There being only 34 Members present, the House was "counted out" at half-past four o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

The Speaker having taken the chair, Mr. O'CONNELL appeared in the house, and presented a petition from Dublin, with regard to the Dublin and Cachel Railway.

Sir CHARLES NAPIER rose to bring before the house the present state of the naval establishment of the country, with a view to the adoption of a plan for the retirement and compensation of old and deserving naval officers.—Sir Robert Peel, Sir George Cockburn, Lord Ingestre, Mr. S. Herbert, and Captain Carnegie opposed the motion, which was supported by Captain Pechell, Captain Harris, and Mr. Hume.—Sir CHARLES NAPIER replied, and the house divided, when there appeared—

For the motion	..	..	..	..	..	28
Against it	..	..	..	..	..	71
Majority	..	..	..	..	..	43

On the motion of Mr. GLADSTONE, the house then resolved itself into committee on the Isle of Man Customs Act, the report of which was ordered to be read on Friday.

The West India Relief Bill was read a second time, and the house adjourned at ten o'clock.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—FRIDAY.

Their lordships assembled at five o'clock.

Lord ASINGER took the oath, and signed the Parliamentary roll. Lord BEAUMONT, in postponing the second reading of the Roman Catholic Penal Acts Repeal Bill, expressed a hope that the noble and learned lord on the Woolsack would make his arrangements so as to allow the bill to be brought on as early as possible.—The LORD CHANCELLOR said that some delay was necessary, as this bill proposed to repeal twenty-eight Acts of Parliament, and therefore it would take the Government some time to consider the subject.

The Duke of WELLINGTON stated that, on next Thursday, he should move the adjournment of the house to that day week.

The Earl of ABERDEEN, in answer to a question from Lord BROUGHAM, respecting the annexation of Texas to the United States, said he could not give a precise answer. It was a subject quite new and unexampled in the history of nations, and his noble and learned friend might depend upon it, that it would receive the most serious consideration of her Majesty's Government.

On the motion of Lord WHARFCLIFFE, the report concerning the New Houses of Parliament was ordered to be referred to the Lords of the Treasury and Board of Works.

Their lordships adjourned at eight o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY.

The Speaker took the chair at four o'clock.

The Westminster and Lambeth Suspension Bridge Bill was read a second time, and ordered to be committed.

Several petitions were presented for and against the Dissenters' Chapels Bill. The Pulteney Town Harbour and Improvement Bill was ordered to be re-committed to the former committee.

Lord J. RUSSELL said that the right hon. baronet had stated the other night that Lord Cottenham had given his assent to the compensation clauses in the bill relating to the abolition of the office of the Six Clerks. He (Lord J. Russell) had since understood from that noble and learned lord, that so far from giving his approbation to those clauses, he had declined giving any opinion on the subject.—Sir J. GRAHAM said if the noble lord had intimated to him that he meant to draw the attention of the house to the matter, he would have brought down a letter which had been handed to him by the Solicitor-General, and which he (Sir J. Graham) had in his hands when he made up the statement. That letter was from Mr. Wainwright, and stated that he had waited on Lord Cottenham, and especially called his attention to the clauses giving compensation to the parties, not only during life, but extending to a period after their death, in consideration of the transferring which had been exercised for a long period, and that Lord Cottenham made no objection whatever to those clauses.—Lord J. RUSSELL: It was not that he made any objection, but that he declined giving any opinion on the subject.—Sir J. GRAHAM: That was not the representation of Mr. Wainwright.

In answer to a question from Mr. Ewart, with regard to the war between Buenos Ayres and Monte Video, Sir ROBERT PEEL said he feared that there was little hope of a speedy termination to the hostilities existing between the two countries, which were characterised by the most revolting cruelties. In every case in which any violation of the rights of nations had taken place, with regard to British subjects, it was the determination of the Government to give protection to its subjects, even by a recourse to force, if necessary; but so long as there was no violation of the law of nations, he was not prepared to interfere. There was a British Naval force in the River Plate, which would afford all practical protection to British subjects and property.

The house then went into committee on the Customs Duties Bill, when a motion for a further reduction of duty on coffee, sugar, and other articles of general consumption, was negatived by a majority of 39 to 28.

Thursday being "Ascension Day," many of the metropolitan churches were open for divine service; and in some of the public offices the day was observed as a holiday.

A Frankfurt journal states that the Empress of Russia is no longer expected to visit the baths of Ems, and that the Emperor will not leave his own territories this year, but will visit his southern provinces, accompanied by the Duke de Leuchtenberg.

INDIA HOUSE.—On Wednesday a ballot was taken at the East India House for the election of a Director, in the room of the Hon. Hugh Lindsay, deceased. At six o'clock the glasses were closed, and delivered to the scrutineers, who reported that the election had fallen on John Clarmont Whitman, Esq.

SHIPWRECKED FISHERMEN AND MARINERS' BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.—The anniversary dinner of this society took place on Wednesday at the London Tavern. The attendance was far more numerous than on many former occasions, and the result of the subscriptions showed the increasing interest that is felt in this most valuable society, which confers so much practical benefit on a class of people most deserving of assistance, and most truly in need of it. This society was originally founded with the view of giving relief and assistance to the widows and orphans of fishermen, and of mariners, members of the society, who lose their lives by storms and shipwreck on any part of the coasts of the United Kingdom, while engaged in their lawful occupations; and also to render necessary assistance to such mariners, soldiers, or other poor persons as suffer shipwreck upon the coasts of the United Kingdom. The chair was taken by the Earl of Haddington, First Lord of the Admiralty, who on proposing the success of the Institution gave a brief statement of its operations. He said that the society, since its commencement in 1839, had relieved 882 widows, 246 orphans, 50 aged parents, 2,166 wrecked persons, and 60 distressed fishermen. The noble earl forcibly pointed out the importance of such an institution, and the strong claims that it possessed to the support of the public. The subscriptions received during the evening, amounted to nearly £1,500.

ROYAL MARINES.—The Woolwich division of this corps, under the command of Colonel Parke, C.B., Commandant, will have their annual inspection on Monday, by Lieutenant-General Lord Bloomfield, the Commandant of the garrison, assisted by the Deputy-Adjutant-General of the Royal Marines, Colonel Owen. Colonel Parke still remains indisposed from the accident he experienced on the Queen's birthday.

CAMBRIDGE.—CRICKET CLUB.—The committee of the Cricket Club met last week, at the University Arms, when twelve new members were proposed, and the following names were selected, out of which, eleven will be chosen to play the University on Tuesday next.—Arnold, Boning, Counsell, Crouch, Carpenter, Fuller, Foster, Fennar, Haggis, Odams, Pryor, Ringwood, Snow, Winterton.

ST. THOMAS'S, WEST INDIES.

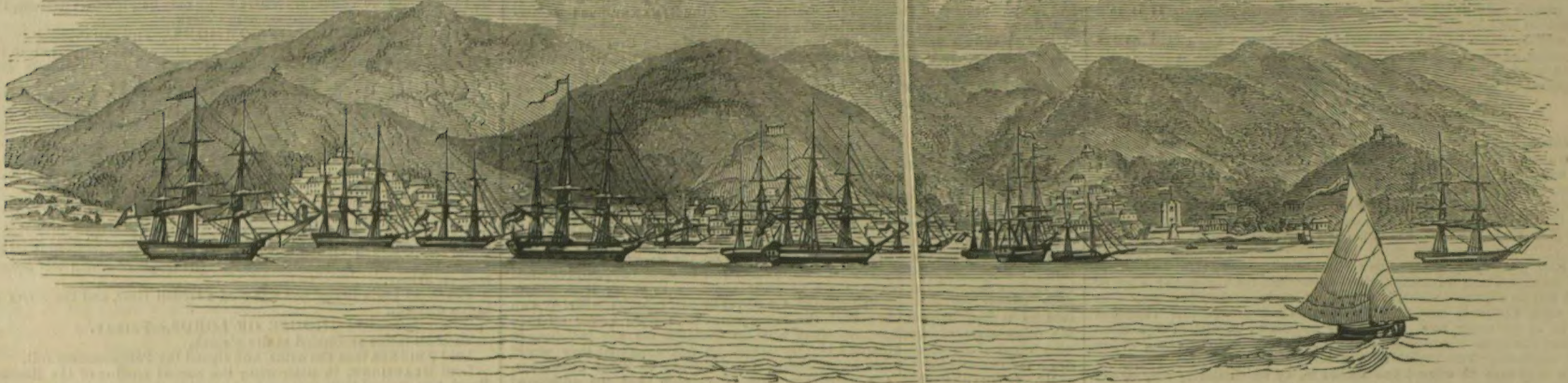
By the Royal Mail steam-ship *Acadia*, which arrived at Liverpool on Wednesday morning, intelligence of importance has been received from St. Thomas's.

The *New York American* publishes an extract of a letter dated from this island, April 14, which states that the negroes had broken into Aux Cayes, and murdered the whites and coloured; that the President Herard had been murdered; and that a similar attempt at Port-au-Prince was apprehended. Other accounts, dated Aux Cayes, April 5, report that everything was in confusion—civil war raging through the country.

There had been a battle in the neighbourhood of Aux Cayes between the Government troops and the insurgents, which resulted in the defeat of the former; and subsequently the principal part of the town was in the possession of the rebels. There was great distress and terror experienced. The women and children had taken refuge on board the American and English vessels in port. It was supposed that they would fire the town, the whole island being in a state of uproar.

A severe shock of earthquake was felt at St. Thomas's on the 17th ult., and it was feared from the direction that there would be bad effects on the Windward Islands.

St. Thomas is one of the three Danish Virgin Islands, and is about twelve miles long from east to west, with an average width of two miles and a half, which gives a surface of about thirty square miles. It is very uneven, but the height of its mountains has not been ascertained: the most elevated are west of the harbour of St. Thomas. Most of the white inhabitants are of Dutch origin, and Dutch is the



ST. THOMAS'S WEST INDIES, FROM WRIGHT'S WHARF.

common language. The plantations have yielded in one year 20,000 cwt. of sugar, 54,000 gallons of rum, 18,000 gallons of molasses, and some cotton. But as large tracts are unfit for the production of colonial articles, maize, ground provisions, and fruits are cultivated to a considerable extent.

The town of St. Thomas is built on the north shore of a fine bay, which is about three miles long, and two wide, and has good anchor-

age for 200 vessels. It derives its importance from being a free port, open to all nations, and, consequently, a great entrepôt for articles of plantation consumption, such as timber, corn, and flour, which are brought to it in large quantities from the United States. The town is built on three conical hills, of nearly equal elevation, on which stand some well-constructed fortresses, commanding the harbour and shipping. The houses are built of stone or brick, and are tiled in the

Dutch manner. The population is stated to exceed 3000 individuals, of whom 400 are whites. The Virgin Islands, generally, are subject to earthquakes, but the shocks are slight, and are not attended with such dreadful consequences as in the Antilles, which are farther to the south-east.

Our illustration has been engraved from an effective drawing, by Lieut. Bellairs, R.N. The view is taken from "Wright's Wharf."

THE GREEK PATRIOT KALERGI.

Demetrius Kaleri (who has taken so distinguished a position in the recent revolution in Greece), was born in Candia, and is now about 38 years of age. His father having established himself at Taganrog, on the sea of Azof, it was there he received his early education. He is a nephew of Emanuel Kaleri, who, from a subaltern in the Russian navy, became, through the friendship of the celebrated Potemkin, one of the richest men of the Russian dominions.



KALERGI, THE GREEK PATRIOT.

Soon after the breaking out of the Greek revolution, Kaleri's two elder brothers—Nicholas and Emanuel—having resolved on joining the cause, and being about to proceed to Greece with arms and ammunition, Demetrius, though still at school and but 15 years of age, could not be prevented by his relatives from accompanying them. Throughout the war of independence, he distinguished himself by his remarkable bravery. By a *coup de main* he succeeded in taking Karabusa in 1825, with a few men; and at the battle fought between the Greeks and Turks in the plain of Athens in 1827, having been severely wounded, he was made a prisoner. The bravest of the Cretans, among whom was his brother Emanuel, were slain around him. By the Seraskier's orders he was brought into his presence on a man's back; and after asking him some questions, he ordered him to be decapitated—a ceremony that had been already performed on several hundreds. The Albanian Bey, however, who had taken him prisoner, claimed him as his own; and the commotion this individual raised on seeing himself about to be deprived of the chance of making a profit out of his prisoner was so great, that the Seraskier at last consented to spare his life, and contented himself with slitting off one of his ears to send to Constantinople.

Kaleri, thus rescued from the Seraskier's fury, was ransomed by the payment of 5000 Spanish dollars, raised with difficulty among the English and other Philhellenes in the neighbourhood, who each received, together with the money

they advanced on this occasion, a letter of thanks from Kaleri's uncle, in Russia.

His marriage was remarkably romantic. Two cousins, Primates of Corinth, disputed the hand of a celebrated beauty of that place; and to such an extent did their rivalry reach, that a civil war was carried on by them in this district for a considerable time, in spite of the vicinity of the Turkish army ready to annihilate the entire population. Kaleri, who was despatched by the Government to quell these disturbances, hit upon an efficacious method of doing so, by carrying off the fair one, and marrying her himself.

On the arrival of the President, Capo d'Istria, in Greece, in 1828, he promoted Kaleri to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel of cavalry, and appointed him his aide-de-camp. After the President's assassination, and in the civil war that followed, he took an active part in opposition to the Provisional Government, hovering round Nauplia with his armed bands, and cutting off the supply of water, even when the French had garrisoned that fortress.

On the establishment of the Royal Government, he was deprived of his command, to make room for the Bavarians. He was even arrested, on suspicion of being concerned in one of the numerous conspiracies the injustice and mal-administration of the Regency so soon gave rise to; but he was set at liberty by the Court Martial of Navarino, presided over by General Gordon. Kaleri has occasionally, since that time, visited the various capitals of Europe, including London, where, or at Paris, we believe, his wealthy cousin is now residing; but all that was ever seen of him for ten years in the capital of Greece was during an annual visit, when the dashing young colonel was allowed the honour of dancing the Mazurka with the Queen—an honour the more remarkable, as the distinction of becoming the partner of Royalty in the dance was seldom or never conferred on a Greek, as long as the Bavarians remained in the country.

About ten years ago he received the command of the Lancers. The distinguished part he performed, during the events of last autumn in Athens, have so lately been described in all the European newspapers, that it is not necessary to repeat an account of them here. Suffice it to say, that had it not been for his firmness, courage, and, above all, his good sense and moderation, it would have been utterly impossible to prevent those events from degenerating into scenes of anarchy and bloodshed. King Otho has rewarded him by appointing him, on the day on which he signed the Constitution, his aide-de-camp, and by promoting him to the rank of Major-General.

In person he is slim and well made, and in his Lancer's uniform, of dark green with crimson facings, he has a distinguished appearance. His manners in society are those of a highly-polished gentleman of the Russian school. With his officers and soldiers he is an universal favourite, from his convivial character and open-handed liberality.

WASHINGTON.

The city of Washington, the seat of the American Government, has just been the scene of two events of a very opposite character—the signature of the treaty for the annexation of the Republic of Texas to the United States, and the delivery of a Message by the President in communicating this treaty to the Senate; besides an affray in the House of Representatives, and the attempted assassination of one of its members. The following details, dated Washington, April 23, are from the *New York Sun* :—

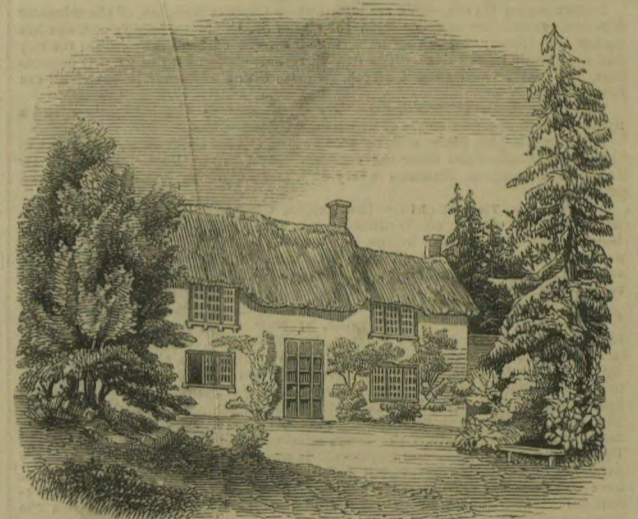
"A most disgraceful scene took place on the floor of the House of Representatives to-day. It grew out of a discussion on the Tariff Bill, in committee of the whole, and was the only business done. Mr. Wright, of Indiana, had the floor first this morning, and defended the bill. Mr. White (Whig), of Kentucky, replied to him, and went on to denounce the charge that Henry Clay had sold himself to J. Q. Adams, &c. After Mr. White had consumed his hour, Mr. Kennedy, of Indiana, remarked that the charges were all true. Mr. White rejoined that he had refuted them as far as his time permitted. Mr. Rathbun (Democrat), of New York, said the charges were true, and would be proved. White, being thus contradicted, made a pass at Rathbun, and both clinched. The younger members all rushed to the conflict, and separated the combatants.

"While this conflict was raging inside the bar, one William S. Moore, a cripple, who has been here for several weeks to obtain a claim from Government,

attempted to intrude within the house, was prevented, and discharged a pistol at Mr. M'Causlin, of Ohio, a member. The ball missed the mark of the would-be assassin, and wounded an officer of the Capitol. Moore was taken into custody. The whole affair was referred to a committee of five for investigation, with instructions to report a bill for the punishment of offences committed within the house. At the solicitation of friends, Mr. Rathbun and Mr. White shook hands, amid the applause of the house. Thus that affair ended. Moore was retained in custody of the Sergeant-at-Arms of the house. The officer is not mortally wounded. The ball entered the thigh. His name is John L. Whirt."

Washington was built, or rather planned, by the American Government, in the expectation of its becoming the greatest and most splendid metropolis in the New World. The situation is fine, on a somewhat elevated ground, at the angle formed by two branches of the Potomac. The original plan was almost unrivalled for regularity and beauty, forming a parallelogram of four miles by two-and-a-half; but it has only been taken up at a number of detached points, and the city consists merely of straggling clusters, placed at an inconvenient distance from each other. In the Capitol, or house for the assembling of Congress (shown in the centre of the view), no cost has been spared to produce the utmost possible magnificence: nine hundred marble columns have been imported, and the talents of four artists have been employed upon it.

NOOKS AND CORNERS OF OLD ENGLAND.



BIRTHPLACE OF ADDISON.

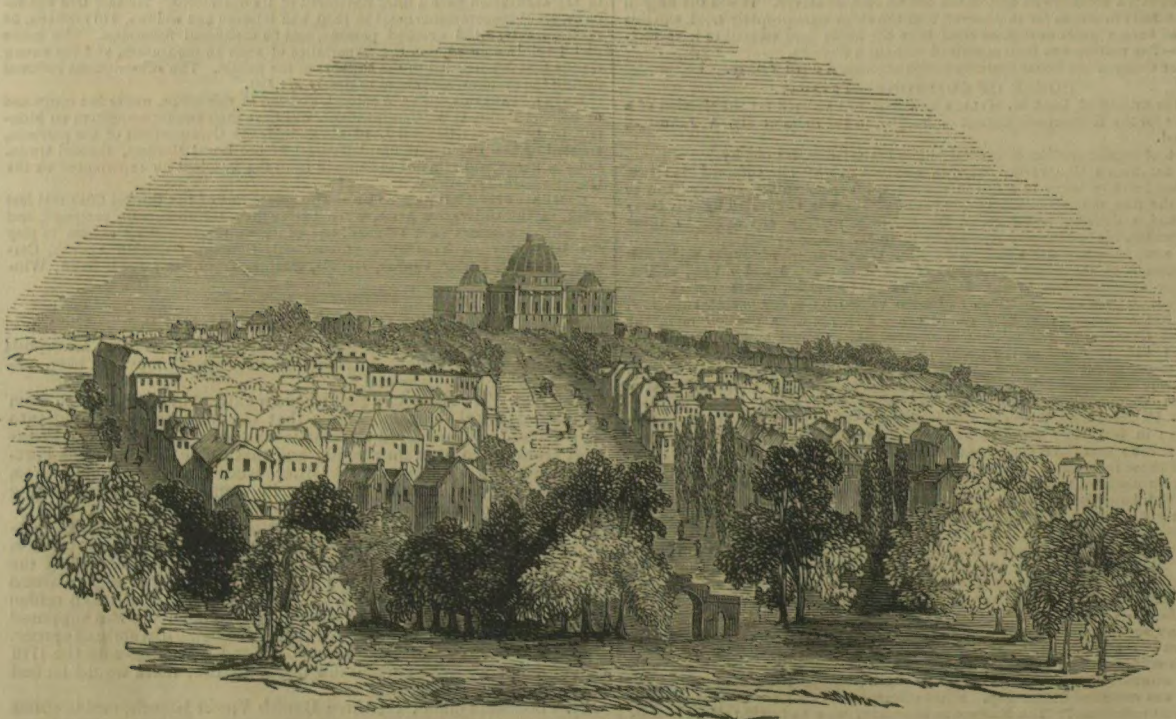
Milston, the birth-place of Addison, is a retired village, containing only 107 inhabitants, and is distant a few miles from the town of Amesbury, in Wiltshire. The Essayist's father, who was Dean of Lichfield, was also Rector of the parish, and here, in the Rectory-house, on the 1st of May, 1672, the celebrated author of "The Spectator" was born.

Our sketch represents the house in its present state of repair; but, even in the days of Addison, it must have been a very humble abode.



MILSTON CHURCH.

No tradition remains in the village respecting his early habits. An original engraved portrait is still preserved in the rectory. The church, which is close to the house, is a very ancient structure, almost entirely covered with ivy.



WASHINGTON—THE CAPITOL.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT LYME REGIS.

On Saturday last, the sea-port town of Lyme Regis was the scene of a most extensive conflagration. The fire broke out at about half-past nine A.M., on the premises of Mr. G. Sellers, baker, residing in George's-court; some furze in an



FIRE AT LYME REGIS.

adjoining loft became ignited, and was speedily in a blaze, which quickly communicated to the stables of the George Inn, the roofs of which, being composed of thatch, were soon in a complete flame; and the dwelling-house of Mr. Sellers, the George Inn, the house of Mr. J. Channon, and the whole of the premises adjoining, were quickly burned to the ground, the inmates having scarcely time to save any of their effects. There having been no rain for nearly two months, everything was excessively dry; and the flames, aided by a fresh breeze at N.E., spread with the greatest rapidity, and quickly crossed the streets to the opposite houses, when the Victoria Inn and the adjoining premises fell a prey to the flames, the whole of the furniture and stock being entirely consumed. Nothing could now arrest the progress of the flames. Both sides of Coombe-street being on fire, the greatest consternation and alarm prevailed. The scene became truly awful, as several houses caught fire at once, and women and children were seen running about the streets in a state of distraction, endeavouring to save some portion of their goods. The wind had now carried the flames to the stables of the Cups Hotel, which, being all thatched, burned with the greatest fury, and soon communicated to the dwelling-house; and the whole of the extensive pre-

misces of the principal inn in the town were soon reduced to a heap of ruins, with barely sufficient time to save the horses and different vehicles in the yard. Meanwhile, the fire continued to proceed through Coombe-street, the houses on each side being entirely destroyed, as far as Mr. Munden's on one side, and the Crown Inn on the other—both being preserved by pulling down a house between each and the fire. This Pilot-boat Inn had by this time caught fire, and, the flames spreading rapidly, was soon burnt down, together with the whole of the adjoining houses on the left hand and also behind, with the salt and coal cellars of Messrs. Prosser. The Custom House next followed, being levelled with the ground; but all the books and papers belonging thereto were fortunately preserved. In spite of the exertions of the firemen, and the plentiful supply of water to the engines, the fire proceeded up the street; and the Commercial Reading-rooms, the houses of Mr. Bowring, Captain Urquhart, Mrs. Fox, Mrs. Sellers, Mr. Hooks, Mr. Landrays, the Conservative Reading-room, the extensive premises of Mr. J. Sellers, maltster and brewer, the New Inn, with the building behind, were all burned to the ground. The only house not wholly burnt is that of Mr. Templeman, which is only partially destroyed; whilst the stables opposite are entirely unroofed, and the clock, with the spire and vane, totally demolished. In the afternoon, the wind gradually subsided, and the progress of the flames was fortunately arrested. The amount of damage is immense. The lower part of the town presents a scene of destruction and desolation never witnessed since the memorable fire of Nov. 5, 1803, when the whole of Mill-green was destroyed. About forty houses have now been burned down, amongst which is the head inn, and five public houses. The greater part, we believe, are insured, but many have lost their all, while vast numbers have had their goods torn to pieces and lost by removing to a place of safety. Great praise is due to the officers and crews of her Majesty's cutters, Adelaide, Eagle, and Asp, which happened to be in the roads at the time, and whose exertions to stop the progress of the flames, both by assisting in pulling down the houses and engines, were highly meritorious, as were also those of the inspecting commander and the coast-guard.

PARLIAMENTARY PORTRAITS.—No. XVIII.

THE EARL OF WICKLOW.

The Earl of Wicklow is an Irish representative peer; he is the third Earl of the title, which was created in 1793. His lordship is a Conservative, and a general supporter of the present Government, but moderate in his opinions in politics, while in private life he has the reputation of being a good landlord, though it is to be lamented that just men of this class too often leave their estates and tenants to the exclusive management of agents, whose misconduct is visited on the principal. As a proof that in politics he takes an independent part, we may state that on more than one occasion he has shown a reluctance to back them to the full extent that a Government generally expects from its supporters. His lordship is fifty-six years of age, tall and portly in person, and partaking much of the appearance of a "gentleman farmer," with a countenance expressive



THE EARL OF WICKLOW.

of much benevolence. He does not often speak, except upon Irish questions. The family seats in Ireland are, Shilton Abbey, Wicklow; and Castle Forward, Donegal.

"MAY MEETINGS" IN EXETER HALL.

In our journal of last week, we chronicled one of the most important of these important and interesting "gatherings" for benevolent purposes.

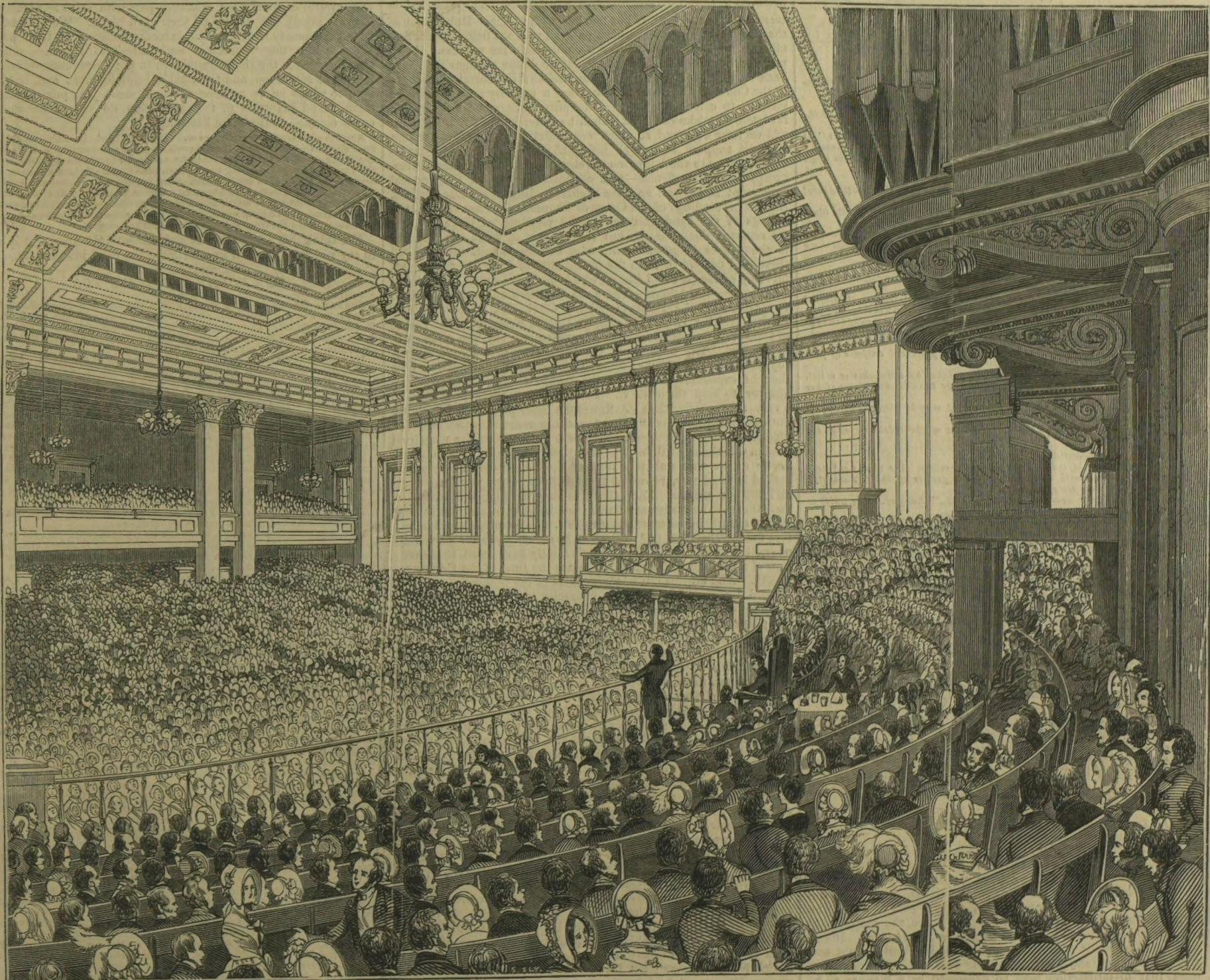
Exeter Hall, in the Strand, is, however, the general place of meeting; and herein are held several anniversaries during the month of May. Our engraving represents one of these impressive reunions, and it is impossible to regard so vast an assemblage gathered for a truly ennobling purpose, without acknowledging the magnitude of such proceedings in the grand scheme of human improvement.

The Great Hall is 90 feet broad, 133 in length, and 48 high, and is lighted by 18 large windows. It will hold 3000 persons with comfort, and 4000 crowded. The platform, at the east end, shown in our engraving, will accommodate 500 persons, and is fenced from the rest of the hall by a railing, within which is seated the chairman, surrounded by persons influential in convening the meeting, officers of the Society, &c. On very attractive occasions, the hall is crowded long before the proceedings commence, and ladies are to be seen at the doors early in the morning, waiting till the hour of opening.

From April to the end of May in each year, it is calculated that there

are about thirty different societies which hold their annual meetings in Exeter Hall, including, under that term, both the large hall and a smaller one beneath it.

During the present month, there have been held in this noble hall, the Anniversary Meetings of the British and Foreign Bible, the Colonial Church Societies, the London City Mission, Prayer Book and Homily Society, Sunday School Union, the Jews' Society, Religious Tract Society, Church Pastoral Aid Society, Protestant Association, London Missionary Society, Female Servants' Home, Church of Scotland Missions, Home Missionary Society, Anti-Slavery Society, and Foreign Aid Society.



"MAY MEETINGS" IN THE METROPOLIS—INTERIOR OF EXETER HALL

SPLENDID ENGRAVING
FOR THE
SUBSCRIBERS
TO THE
ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

COMPANION PRINT TO THE COLOSSEUM VIEW OF
"LONDON IN 1842."

The Proprietors of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS have great pleasure in announcing the forward preparation of a most superb Engraving, as a companion to their celebrated large Print, entitled "London in 1842."

In selecting this engraving, they are convinced that the subject chosen, from its paramount interest and attraction, will meet with universal approbation. It will represent a Magnificent

PANORAMA

OF

THE RIVER THAMES,

Showing at one view "the Royal-towered Thames;" its "Forests of Masts;" its crowded Docks and Port; its Fleet of Steamers; its

NOBLE BRIDGES, UNEQUALLED IN THE WORLD;

its busy Wharves and Quays; and the various objects of interest and beauty upon its immediate banks, including

GREENWICH, AND ITS SUPERB PALACE-HOSPITAL;

and exhibiting the winding of the "Silver Thames" through the mighty mass of buildings that form the Metropolis of the Commercial World.

Showing as distinctly as in a Map, yet with beautifully picturesque effect, the several

STREETS OF THE METROPOLIS;

with the many hundred Churches, Palaces, Columns, and Arches; Government Offices, and Public Institutions, Club Houses, Noble Mansions, and Palatial Homes; embellished Street Architecture, Terraces, and Villas; Theatres; Railways; Parks and Public Walks; Factories and Warehouses; and, in short, a perfect Picture of the Vast Extent, Architectural Character, and Most Recent Improvement, of the

BANKS OF THIS NOBLE RIVER.

To be Engraved in the

FIRST STYLE OF THE ART,

From a most Elaborate Drawing made expressly for the

ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS;

And which has occupied the Artists for several months, so that the strictest reliance may be placed on its accuracy.

The entire length of the PRINT will be

UPWARDS OF EIGHT FEET!

but it is impossible to enumerate one tenth of the objects.

The interest of the subject cannot be surpassed, and the highest talent is employed in its execution.

[Further announcements of this Magnificent Print will be duly given.

198, Strand, April 18, 1844.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, May 19th.—Sunday after Ascension.

MONDAY, 20th.—Columbus died, 1506.

TUESDAY, 21st.—Dr. Warton died, 1790.

WEDNESDAY, 22nd.—A. Pope born, 1688.

THURSDAY, 23rd.—Princess Sophia born, 1773.

FRIDAY, 24th.—Queen Victoria born, 1819.

SATURDAY, 25th.—Dr. Paley died, 1805.

HIGH WATER at London-bridge, for the Week ending May 25.

Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
3 42	3 58	4 17	4 34	4 50	5 9
5 30	5 51	6 14	6 40	7 4	7 34

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"A Regular Subscriber from No. 1," Drogheda.—Next week will endeavour to carry out our correspondent's suggestion.

"B. D.," Hampton Wick.—Not at present.

"H. W. B.," Usk, Monmouthshire.—The ancient sword has no interest at the present moment.

The writer of the kindly paper "On the Remuneration of Females," is thanked for the contribution; which, however, we have not room to insert.

"C. W. S.," Bristol, should write to the Secretary of the East India Company.

Woodspring Priory.—We have not room.

"H. H. H.," Plymouth.—We shall be happy to engrave the Horticultural Show, if sent in time.

"A Subscriber," Galway.—We consider that we have already sufficiently illustrated the South Eastern Railway.

"I. F.," Stamford.—The expressions were used relatively, and not in the sense objected to. We agree with our correspondent, that Sunday Schools have immensely benefited the country.

"S. M. H.,"—In a fortnight.

"T. G.," Ballymena.—We must decline the suggestion, as we do not wish to foment disputes in religious communities.

"W. C.," Wakefield.—We are not responsible for any advertisement inserted in our journal, and we by no means recommend "the Austrian Loan."

"R. S. B.,"—The law relative to sending letters by any other means than the post is the same as before the reduction of the rates of postage.

"A. F. P.," will be entitled to the large engraving.

"J. S. W.," Kidderminster.—We do not think the proffered subjects of present interest.

"A Native of Manchester."—The sketches were taken by a Manchester artist.

"L. L.," Ford-street.—The lady is addressed after the Christian name of her husband.

"E. G. R.," Mansfield.—Any act of Parliament may be obtained through a bookseller or newsmen.

"I. M. B. B.," should write to the representative of the district to which the private bill relates.

"Φιλανθρωπία" will be entitled to the large print.

"Anonymous," Sheffield, is thanked for the suggestion. We shall next week present our readers with some picturesque vignettes of the "Tissington Well-Flowering," on Holy Thursday.

"Segomantius," Dover Terrace, and "W. H. B.," Bungay.—The publication of the large print will be duly announced.

"A Truth-teller," in Ireland should "beg to decline" the invitation.

"A. R.,"—We cannot at present entertain his suggestion.

"C. V.," Chester, and "I. B.," shall be replied to next week.

"Our Friend, William Henry," is informed that Congress is the author of the lines commencing

Music hath charms to soothe a savage breast,

To soften rocks, or bend a knotted oak.

"I. P. S.," Ivy Bridge, Devon.—A letter addressed to any peer at the House of Lords will reach its destination.

"W. C.," Bombay, is thanked for his sketch and description, which may be serviceable.

"I. B. V. F.,"—Ineligible.

"Beta" is informed that the surest stepping-stone to a knowledge of the Greek language is an acquaintance with the Latin. There are, to be sure, grammars and lexicons to be had, in which the elements and meanings are explained in our vernacular—such as Bell's, &c.; but, even with a smattering of Latin on the part of the student, we should recommend Wittenhal's as the most concise and at the same time most comprehensive.

PLACE DE LA BOURSE, PARIS.—Messrs. AUBER and Co. beg to inform French Subscribers to the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, that they have arranged to supply this Journal in Paris, the day after Publication, and in any part of France two days after publication.—Terms for one Quarter, exclusive of one half-penny for postage, 7s. 6d.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, MAY 18, 1844.

THE battle between capital and labour is suspended at present by the victory of the employing interest. How that victory has been obtained, and at what price, we have stated elsewhere; what its consequences will be, cannot be so readily stated. First there will be a great and deep disappointment on the part of those who hailed the one gleam of the sunshine of hope, the vanishing of which will leave them in greater darkness than before. Disappointment is closely followed by dissatisfaction, and should employment slacken, and any considerable numbers be thrown out of work, that dissatisfaction may be expressed in a manner to be

deeply deplored. Such a forced cessation of labour may happen; it has occurred frequently, and its probability is one of the facts that seems to us to make some attempt to regulate the excess of labour advisable and practicable. At present, our system compels periods of excessive, grinding, unceasing toil, followed by periods of total idleness, or rather of enforced cessation from labour; for idleness is a fault that cannot be charged against the population of England as a body. Is there not something unreasoning in these alternations, both in extremes, and both injurious to health, morals, and happiness? But the State, which only attends to what alarms it, passes over unnoticed all the abuses of the excess of toil, and when want and hunger, to the very verge of famine, is driving the poor and ignorant sufferers into some instinctive movement that may make their distresses known, the only remedy thought of by the ruling powers is to despatch troops into what are called the "disturbed districts." Why are they disturbed? Because the amount of work that might have subsisted a mass of men over a year has been compressed into half the time; and, as much of the produce is ordered on speculation, if there is a suspension of demand, there follow all the evils of gluts, warehouses full of goods, with no one to buy; streets of factories, with none to work them; and towns full of hungry thousands, with no one to feed them, and quite unable to feed themselves. We are convinced that a wiser distribution of labour would remedy many evils, and prevent more; it is the same, to some extent, with capital; it is in itself an advantage for any country to possess it in abundance, but if distributed so unequally as to make a few inordinately rich, and to leave the many miserably poor, it causes terrible evils. We fear there is an approach to this state of things among ourselves. We are not blind to the difficulties of a restrictive interference with labour as a general policy; we will grant at once that it would be impossible. But the impossibility of effecting all that could be wished, should not prevent us from attempting what is plainly possible; still less should it prevent an interference on behalf of those who are weak and defenceless, and who are driven by the competition for life to undergo an amount of toil that renders life itself far from a blessing;—all that lies between the cradle and the coffin being little more than a dreary monotony, which, if it has any variation at all, it is only in the change from bad to worse, for the cessation from work exposes them to a fate worse than the hardest toil they can be called on to endure.

THE Court of Chancery, we need not inform the reader, is a place which no one goes into who can keep out of it, and out of which no one can come who has once got in. Its forms of procedure have every fault that can disgrace a system, meant for the administration of justice; the Chancellor and his three assistants may stand for the Law and its Three Vices—Expense, Delay, and Uncertainty. So often has it been exposed and satirized that any abuse of it is trite and stale; the terms of reproach have been exhausted. That such a system should be changed and reformed was a necessity; but so slow is progress where the law is concerned, that for any alteration to be proposed and carried was a surprise; and now that the change has come to be examined it is discovered that the alteration is a calamity. The sin that is mended, says the poet, is but patched with virtue. But the sin of the Court of Chancery has been patched without being mended at all, and no kind of virtue has been used in the process. As to making the public understand the nature of the changes that have been made, it would be utterly impossible; the secret machinery of the Court of Chancery is altogether a mystery; we should be inclined to call it a mystery of iniquity, understood only by the initiated, who take care that it shall be understood by nobody else; and we have observed so much contradiction among those whom we must suppose to be well informed, that we have sometimes been disposed to think they do not clearly understand it themselves, except in one particular—that of costs—on which the general agreement is perfect, and the understanding very clear indeed. All the proceedings of the Court of Chancery that are visible, the sittings of the Lord Chancellor, the pleading of Counsel, and the reported decisions, are but a small part of what is necessary to the proper lengthening out of a Chancery suit. Behind all these, and beyond them in the potentiality of delay, is the frightful army of Masters and Clerks, whose name is Legion, and whose business is—fee taking. There are the Clerk of the Enrolments, Controllers of the Hanaper, Riding Clerk, Six Clerks, Sworn Clerks, Waiting Clerks, Agents, or Record Keepers in the Court of Chancery, and others, as the advertisements say, too numerous to mention. The business of the Six Clerks, says a good authority, being to do nothing, about two hundred years ago it was thought expedient to appoint the Sworn Clerks, about sixty in number, to help them do it. The same authority, the *Times*, in a very able article, thus continues the description:—"But these duties" (doing nothing) "being found too onerous, a new class of officials, called Agents, were invented, upon whom the principal burden was thenceforth to fall. For these services a grateful public, or rather that unhappy part of it which comes to be punimelled in Chancery, rewarded them with an aggregate income of £77,000 per annum. The offices, as may be supposed, were too good things to be easily parted with; and became, by a very ordinary law of nature, hereditary and saleable. One such place has before now fetched £27,000; £15,000 has been given for part only of another; and a Mr. Wainwright's family have been in possession of a third, from father to son, since the time of the Commonwealth. And all this out of the pockets of the public."

Lord Lyndhurst has, in the character of a Law Reformer, introduced a change that is certainly not an improvement. The compensation that a too careless Parliament has awarded at the request of the too clever Chancellor, is so enormous that it represents a gross total of one million sterling! The clerks of the Six Clerks have compensations of various amounts, some as high as £7000 a year, to be continued for their lives, with a reversion of £2500 to their heirs and executors, after their deaths. Never were sinecures that were of themselves an abuse so considerably treated, and we may now see why it was that the holders of them submitted so quietly to the change. We hope never again to see Law Reform trusted to the hands of lawyers themselves; the present essay has produced as its result one of the most gigantic and shameless pieces of jobbing ever perpetrated. But it is not those who are to profit by it who are to blame. That such an act should have passed through Parliament, without any exposure of its character, is disgraceful to that assembly. The only excuse is that it was a smuggled measure, passed with almost indecent haste, at a period of the session when most of the members of the legal profession were on circuit, some of whom might have penetrated the obscurity of the legal phraseology, and exposed the mischief that lurked in the clauses introduced at the eleventh hour, and read and passed nobody knows how or when. It is by a lawyer—Mr. Watson, the member for Kinsale—that the infamous job is exposed now; great is the pity that his good exertions, like most good advice, came too late to be of any utility. Had he made his forcible statement last session, and at the time the bill was pending, it might have prevented much mischief. Had the

expense fallen on the Consolidated Fund, and had the compensation to these legal incumbences been asked for out of the public purse, we hope and believe that the Treasury, with Sir R. Peel at its head, would not have allowed such extravagance of demand. But the money comes from the pockets of the suitors in Chancery alone, and they were left to the tender mercies of the court, which has treated them much as the wolf does the flock—devoured them. Who are the suitors? and who represent them? Some are walking the streets, poor and needy, and suffering under the irritation of knowing that they are the possessors of competence, in many cases of wealth, locked up from them "in Chancery;" and year by year evaporating in fees and costs, for the benefit of whole generations of legal sinecurists. Some are in mad-houses, the balance of their minds destroyed by the delays and complications of a judicial system, suited only to the limited properties and simple transactions of a feudal age; but totally unfit to deal with the intricacies of property in a great commercial country. Others, more happy than these, are in their graves,—beyond the reach of the Law and those who thrive by it; but whose suits still drag on from year to year, an heir-loom for generations—an hereditary vexation to many successors—though all who were interested in it when commenced have been for half a century mingled with the dust! Such things as these, and more, and worse, are continued and permitted by Englishmen in the nineteenth century! Now and then some job, of an especially scandalous kind, attracts attention by its enormity—as in the present instance—and it is well that it should be exposed: but far better would it be to prevent them. What has been done, we fear could not be undone; and the exertions of Mr. Watson and others now, remind us of the ill-timed watchfulness that locks the stable-door only when the steed has been "conveyed" beyond chance of "recovery."

Our workhouse system is evidently intended not only to be as much like that of the prison as possible, but to be used as the feeder of these abodes of crime. The cruelty, or the carelessness which amounts to cruelty, of the workhouse officials is so gross, that no case ought to be passed over in silence. At the present Middlesex Sessions the following case occurred:—

Alfred Matthews pleaded guilty to a charge of stealing a piece of pork, the property of John Marshall. After his plea had been recorded, the prisoner handed in a paper, which the chairman, on perusal, stated, if true, showed that the case of the prisoner was one of a most heart-rending description. From his statement it appeared that when taken before the committing magistrate on the above charge, he stated that distress had driven him to the commission of the offence, and that, having previously applied for parochial relief, he was sent into the stone-yard, and received some bread, with an intimation that he must not apply to them again. In reply to questions from the Court, the prisoner said he could not obtain more than from sixpence to eightpence a day by breaking stones—that being a kind of work to which he had never been subjected—that he had a wife and three children to support—that he belonged to the parish of Hackney, and that it was from the officers of that parish he had received the treatment he complained of.

The starving man asks for bread, and the Bumbles of office give him literally a stone, with an injunction to break it up as the price of his relief. This is neither Charity nor Christianity: "the stone-yard" is not the place to send starving men to. That it is not, is proved by the result; the hunger-driven man steals the food that he can get neither by labour nor by law, and becomes the inmate of a prison. The community certainly does not pay rates to propagate crime, but those who manage the funds are so very careful of their trust, that they part with it as reluctantly as if every penny was a drop of their own blood. We do not believe that society expects such exceeding rigour at their hands. We consider the "parochial authorities" of Hackney morally accountable for the theft committed, in the desperation of famine, by Alfred Matthews, and the week's imprisonment and hard labour to which he is sentenced would be a just punishment to them. And examples of this harshness do not, unfortunately, come alone. At the same Sessions—

Another still more distressing case was afterwards tried, in which an old man, aged sixty-four, named John Goodwin, was convicted of stealing a knife, value one shilling, and who had been subjected to similar treatment by the officers of the Lambeth Union, and who, having been turned out of the workhouse, wandered about from day to day in search of employment, which he was unable to obtain, and having walked from town to town, at length, in a fit of desperation, committed the offence of which he was convicted. He was sentenced to a month's imprisonment, the Chairman promising to procure his re-admission to Lambeth workhouse, when the term of his imprisonment had expired.

We think that Lambeth may pair off with Hackney: it is hard to say which of the two has exhibited the most inhumanity.

THE COURT AND HAUT TON.

SUNDAY.—Her Majesty and Prince Albert, the Ladies and Gentlemen of the Royal suite and the household, attended Divine Service in the Chapel Royal, Buckingham Palace. The Queen held a Court on Saturday at which the Marquis de Viluma, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from Her Majesty the Queen of Spain, had an audience of her Majesty.

MONDAY.—The Queen and Prince Albert walked in the Royal gardens of Buckingham Palace. His Royal Highness Prince Albert visited the Artillery Ground, Finsbury, during the morning. Their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales, the Princess Royal, and the Princess Alice, were taken their usual daily airings in the Royal gardens. The Royal dinner party at Buckingham Palace, on Monday evening, included his Excellency le Marquis de Viluma, the Archbishop of Canterbury and Mrs. Howley, the Duke and Duchess of Bedford, the Marquis of Granby, the Earl of Aberdeen, Lord and Lady Dalmeny, Lord and Lady Lyttelton, and the Right Honourable Sir Henry and Lady Emily Hardinge.

TUESDAY.—The Queen and Prince Albert left Buckingham Palace at half-past three o'clock on Tuesday afternoon in a carriage and four, escorted by a party of Lancers for Claremont. Their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales and the Princess Royal followed in another carriage and four. The royal party arrived at Claremont shortly before five o'clock.

WEDNESDAY.—Her Majesty, Prince Albert, and the Royal Family took their usual exercise in the delightful grounds of Claremont.

HER ROYAL HIGHNESS THE DUCHESS OF GLOUCESTER.—We are gratified to announce the gradually improving health of her Royal Highness after her recent accident, which happily was not attended by any very serious consequences. On Tuesday week, the 30th ult., her Royal Highness, as was her almost daily practice, went to Kensington to visit the Princess Sophia, and in coming out to her carriage was going through the hall, when her Royal Highness caught her foot in a break in the oilcloth and fell heavily on the ground, sustaining some very severe contusions on the face, and also on one of her arms, besides being much shaken by the fall.

THURSDAY.—The Queen and Prince Albert, accompanied by the Princess Royal, arrived in town at twenty minutes before six on Thursday afternoon, escorted by a party of Lancers, from Claremont. The Prince of Wales was in the next royal carriage; and the Countess of Mount Edgcombe, Col. Arbuthnot, and Col. Wyld, followed in another. Sir Robert and Lady Gardiner had the honour of dining with her Majesty, at Claremont, on Wednesday. The Queen Dowager attended divine service in the morning in the Chapel Royal, St. James's. The Duke of Cambridge left town, for the Royal Military College at Sandhurst, by the South Western Railway. The Duchess of Cambridge, attended by Baroness Ahlfeldt, took an airing, to her residence at Kew, in an open barouche. The Duchess returned in the evening to Cambridge House.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent and the Prince de Leiningen left Fontainebleau on Thursday morning for Switzerland.

A Cabinet Council was held at the Foreign Office on Thursday at two o'clock. All the ministers (except Lord Stanley) were present.

The Duke of Wellington intends to give a grand ball at Apsley House at the close of the ensuing week. We have reason to believe Friday will be appointed.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

On Tuesday week the Lord Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol instituted the Rev. W. L. Darell, M.A., to the rectory of Fretherne, in the county and diocese of Gloucester, vacant by the resignation of the Rev. R. C. Christie. On Wednesday the Rev. George Sweet Escott, M.A., was instituted to the vicarage of Barnwood, in the county and diocese of Gloucester, vacant by the cession of the Rev. C. F. B. Wond.

The Bishop of Chester has nominated Richard Wall, B.A. (twenty-fourth wrangler, 1844), to the Vice-Principalship of the Training College, Chester.

OXFORD, MAY 15.—Mr. Macmullar again applied for his Degree, and was again refused by the Vice-Chancellor. It is expected that the question relative to this gentleman's Degree will cause a great contention between the two parties in the University. The Tractarians, it is said, are the strongest in numbers, and when the question is brought regularly before convocation, they will muster

almost to a man to support Mr. Macmillan. In a Congregation holden this morning, the following Degrees were conferred:—Bachelor of Divinity: Rev. T. Nicholl, Worcester College. Masters of Arts: Matthew Hale Esq., Exeter College; James Carden, Brasenose College; Rev. Henry Mitchell, Lincoln College; Rev. Henry Mac Gill, Brasenose College. Bachelor of Arts: Thomas C. Garth, Christchurch. Grand Compounds: James T. Barlow, Christchurch; Frederick Bagot, Christchurch; John S. Eaton, Worcester College; John Wadham, Wadham College; George A. Alston, Wadham College; George F. Bower, Scholar of Trinity College; Monier Williams, University College; George F. Buller, Exeter College; Edward F. Perceval, Brasenose College; Robert Voughton, New Inn Hall.

On Monday, the Lord Bishop of Chester consecrated the new church at Red-bank, in the parish of Broughton, Manchester, in the presence of the Hon. and Very Rev. the Dean, and the other clergy of Manchester and its neighbourhood. This church is one of the twelve intended to be completed by the Manchester and Eccles Church Building Society, and is capable of seating from eight hundred to nine hundred persons; it consists of a nave, aisles, and chancel, has a choir, an open roof, and is without side galleries, and, as a whole, presents no bad specimen of modern church architecture in the early English style. Mr. Mosely, the county surveyor of Middlesex, was the architect employed in its erection.

The Lord Bishop of Ripon intends holding the triennial visitation of his diocese in September next.

The Lord Bishop of Gloucester will hold the triennial visitation of his diocese in August.

The Archdeacon of Craven intends commencing his visitation at Leeds on Monday, June 3. The following are his subsequent arrangements:—Skipton, June 5; Halifax, June 6; Wakefield, June 7.

The Archdeacon of York intends holding a visitation in the diocese according to the following arrangement:—York, June 17; Pontefract, June 18; Doncaster, June 19; Rotherham, June 21.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

On Wednesday evening the Lord Mayor entertained her Majesty's Ministers, and several members of both houses of Parliament, at dinner, in the Egyptian Hall, at the Mansion-house. Among the guests, who were very numerous, we observed the Lord Chancellor, Lord Wharfedale, the Duke of Buccleuch, the Earl of Lincoln, Earl Delaware, Earl of Devon, Earl of Shaftesbury, Earl of Jersey, Earl Jermyn, Lord S. Somerset, Viscount Barrington, Lord Canning, Lord Ashley, Lord Elliot, the Bishop of Llandaff, Sir Robert Peel, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Lord Montagu, Sirs G. Murray, James Graham, E. Knatchbull, Mr. E. Gladstone, Sir J. Nicholl, Captain Gordon, &c. All the leading members of the Corporation were also present.

BANK OF ENGLAND.—An adjourned meeting of the Proprietors of the corporation was held in the court-room on Monday, to take into consideration important matters relative to the corporation, especially as respects the proposed plans for the renewal of the charter. At the usual hour the Governor, the Deputy Governor, and most of the Directors, entered the court-room. The Governor, having stated the objects of the meeting, read the resolution which it was requested that the Proprietors should accede to. It was as follows:—"That this court concur in the recommendation of the Court of Directors to accede to the proposal of her Majesty's Government for the renewal of the privileges of the Bank, provided the general regulations referred to in the letters of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and proposed to Parliament, be adopted." Mr. Fielder moved the following amendment:—"That the Court of Bank Proprietors, taking into consideration the risk and charges attending the Bank business, as it relates to the issuing and managing department, cannot accede to the payment of £120,000, for which the Bank Proprietors will not receive any adequate remuneration." Mr. Young seconded the amendment. Another amendment was proposed by Mr. Weeding, and a third by Mr. Thompson, on which a long and stormy discussion ensued. The original motion, however, was ultimately carried by a large majority, there being only three dissentients.

SOMERSETSHIRE SOCIETY.—On Thursday, the 34th anniversary festival of this Society was celebrated at the Albion, Aldersgate-street, Montague Gore, Esq., M.P., in the Chair. The usual loyal and national toasts having been drunk, the Chairman, in a neat address, proposed the "Somerstshire Society," which was received with cheers. Mr. Jenkins, the Secretary, then submitted the Report of the Society, which was instituted for apprenticing the children of Somersetshire parents resident in London, and to assist them afterwards in commencing business. Since the formation of the Society, hundreds were recipients of its bounty, and it continued to receive the most flattering support.

ROYAL SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.—On Thursday the annual meeting of the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals was held in the Hanover-square Rooms, which were completely crowded by a fashionable and select company. Lord Viscount Sandon, M.P. for Liverpool, took the chair. The noble chairman, in opening the meeting, remarked upon the benefits of the Society, in awakening the most humane feelings of the human mind, and also touched upon the laudable exertions engendered in the rewards adjudged by the Society to those who carried out its humane intentions. The Rev. Henry Travers, the secretary, then read the report, which was extremely lengthy, and detailed the operations of the Society during the past year, giving a description of the various vulgar customs, such as bull-baiting, &c., which had been put down by the Society, or by their means and representations had been abandoned. More particularly the subject of pony and horse-driving in matches, was touched on; and the Society declared its intention of punishing to its utmost power the cruelty practised in matches of this description. It expressed itself indebted to the police-magistrates of the Metropolis for their kindness in rendering assistance to the Society. Rev. R. Montgomery, and other speakers, addressed the meeting, in support of resolutions carrying out the plea that, as cruelly tended to brutalize the human mind, it was a most Christian and humane work to suppress it. Mr. Mackinnon, M.P. for Lymington, occupied the chair at the latter part of the proceedings, Lord Stanley being obliged to leave, and received a vote of thanks at the conclusion of the meeting.

BEATING THE BOUNDS.—On Thursday the children of the several parishes in and around the metropolis beat according to custom the bounds of each parish. At Deptford and Greenwich the bounds between them had to be beat by a person in a boat, who crossed the canal dividing the two districts, which, until within these few years, was done by swimming across it.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

CHATHAM.—Detachments from the following regiments—58th, 99th, 51st, 96th, and 80th, left this garrison on Tuesday morning, for Gravesend, when they embarked from the Custom-house Quay on board the Pestonjee Bomanjee for Van Dieman's Land. The 58th, including the band and head-quarters, furnish 146 rank and file, with 10 sergeants, under the command of Major Cyprian Bridge, with Capt. Nugent, of the same corps. 13 women and 27 children belonging to the regiment, proceed with them. The provisional battalion furnishes for embarkation by the same ship 37 men from the 99th, 28 men from the 51st, 31 men from the 96th, and 48 men from the 80th. The whole of these troops (310 men) were inspected by Sir Thomas Willshire, Bart., K.C.B., on Saturday last. Lieutenant-Colonel Robert Henry Wynyard, who was to have embarked with the above, does not go out. The regiment to replace the 58th in this garrison is expected to be either the 61st, now stationed at Limerick, or the 72d, now at Fermoy. The general opinion, however, is, that it will be the 61st Regiment, as it has been generally noticed that the 61st has always followed the 58th Regiment. The trial of Sergeant-Major Nulance, of the 12th Lancers, still continues. The prisoner made a lengthened defence on Saturday, and several witnesses were examined on his behalf, and from their evidence it is evident that perjury has been committed somewhere. The greatest interest prevails throughout the garrison to know the result.

We understand that Captain Robert Blucher Wood, of the 10th Royal Hussars—now private secretary to Sir Henry Hardinge—accompanies that excellent and distinguished officer in the same capacity to India. Captain A. W. F. Somerset, of the Grenadier Guards (son of Lieutenant-General Lord Fitzroy Somerset), military secretary to Lord Ellenborough, is to occupy the same post on Sir Henry's personal staff as Governor-General of India.

THE MEMNON.—A letter from a midshipman in the Indian navy, received on Saturday, contains the following passage:—"I have been employed, together with the captain, surgeon, and another midshipman of late Memnon, on the wreck of our old ship. We succeeded in saving nearly everything of value—all the copper-boilers, guns, anchors, cables, and many parts of the machinery. We left this (Aden) in October last, in the Company's brig Palinurus, and only returned a week since." The letter is dated from Aden, April 2, 1844.

Sir George Seymour has received his commission appointing him Commander-in-Chief in the Pacific.

It is generally believed that Admiral Lyne will succeed to the command in Ireland, vacantly by the elevation of Rear-Admiral Bowles to the Admiralty Board.

Commander Robert Trotter, on the retired list, has been appointed Commander of the Fleet.

The Nautilus transport, Lieutenant W. C. Saunders agent, arrived at Spit-head on Friday evening from Malta and Gibraltar. She has brought home condemned ordnance stores, and 230 invalided soldiers from the different regiments stationed in the Mediterranean and Gibraltar. She has had a long tedious passage home. She sailed for the river on Monday.

The Rattlesnake troop-ship, master, Commander Brown, arrived at Portsmouth on Sunday evening, from Hong Kong, touching on her way home at the Cape, St. Helena, and Ascension. She has had altogether a long passage; she left the Cape on the 5th of March, at which time the Winchester, 50, Captain C. Eden, with the flag of Rear-Admiral Joceline Percy (about to sail on a cruise), and the Thunderbolt steamer, Commander George A. Broke, were lying there. She left St. Helena the 17th of March. When the Rattlesnake left Hong Kong, she had 230 invalids on board, out of which number, we are sorry to say, she has lost from deaths on board 65 persons, the dysentery having broken out and raged with extreme violence. Captain Geary, and six men of the Royal Artillery, and many of the Royal Marines are among the persons carried off, and she has still many sick on board. The Echo steamer went off to her on Monday for the purpose of bringing on shore to the hospital the bad cases, which we understand amount to above 40 persons. The rest of the supernumeraries will be received on board the flag ship. The Rattlesnake has brought home the following officers:—Lieutenant Daly, R.N., late of the Pelican; Lieutenant P. Priest, R.N.; Mr. Carpenter, surgeon, R.N.; and Messrs. Allen and Rodgers, assistant surgeons. Having been nearly five years in commission, she will come in harbour and be paid off.

The Mirror, freight-ship, arrived at Portsmouth on Monday from Woolwich, with the new tubular boilers for the Victoria and Albert. Her deck had to be opened to receive them into her hold.

Ninety-four Marines from the Portsmouth division, with Lieutenants Elliott and De Courcy, embarked on board the Collingwood, on Saturday last, at that place. Captain Buchanan and Lieutenant Magin, with 20 men from the Woolwich division, joined, which completed her complement. She has entered some good seamen, and has commenced rigging in dock.

The Sydenham steam vessel, Lieutenant Commander Mapleton, left Woolwich at nine o'clock A.M. on Sunday for Cronstadt, with the parties previously named, except Lieutenant-General Lord Bloomfield, G.C.B. and G.C.H., and Captain Bloomfield, Royal Horse Artillery, who have deferred their contemplated visit to their honourable relative at the Court of St. Petersburg for the present.

The 11th Hussars having within the past week received the route for Dundalk, it is stated in military circles that Lord Cardigan waited upon the District General (Wyndham), and requested permission for the head quarters to be permitted to remain in Dublin, but General Wyndham replied that he saw no reason why any deviation should be made from the ordinary course being pursued with the 11th Hussars. It is also understood that this will be one of the first to be withdrawn from Ireland.

Mr. W. Peel, son of the Premier, has been appointed to the Winchester.

The Prometheus has been commissioned by Commander J. Hay.

Lieut. J. Compton has been appointed additional to the St. Vincent.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PORTSMOUTH, May 12.—The Sterling (apparently a brig), water-logged, with a white busthead, was passed a few days previous to the 4th instant by the Leon-tine, from New Orleans to Bremen, which was spoken on that day by the Gloriana, off this port.

COWES, May 12.—The schooner, Tom Wood, of Baltimore, was fallen in with, waterlogged and abandoned, lat. 38, long. 53, by the Neptunus, off the Isle of Wight.

REVAL, April 24.—The Concurrent, from Messina, was wrecked near Packwork, yesterday, and has gone to pieces; crew (except the mate) saved.

ANTWERP, May 9.—The Gordon, from Newcastle to this port, which was ashore on the Wilsoorde bank, has been got off with considerable damage and very leaky, and brought into the harbour, where she is discharging.

NEW YORK, April 10.—The Helen Simpson, from Newport (Wales), went ashore on the south breakers at South Edisto on the 2nd instant, and was abandoned full of water. 13.—A large American barque with painted ports, lower masts standing, and sails unbent, was seen ashore on Cape Antonio on the 25th ult., by the Ellen Coll, arrived here. A vessel from Canton is reported to have put into Barbadoes in distress and requiring repairs, previous to the 26th ult. The Leland, arrived at Boston, reports that on December 18, when off Princess Island, was in contact with a large vessel (supposed to be a Hamburg vessel), which put back to Batavia about that time with considerable damage. The Albion, arrived here from Stockholm, shipped a heavy sea on the 22nd December, in lat. 49, long. 33, had her decks awash, five men washed overboard, and bulwarks, boats, &c., and had her cargo shifted. The Ottoman, arrived at Boston from Rio, reports having fallen in with, on the 1st instant, in lat. 34, long. 62, the wreck of a schooner of about 180 tons, waterlogged and abandoned, the sea sweeping clean over her. An hermaphrodite brig was seen ashore near the Dead Man's Key, 23d ult., by the Cynosure, arrived at Apalachicola.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE BRITISH AND FOREIGN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

This meeting, held yesterday (Friday), in Exeter-hall, was attended by an immense concourse of people, not less than four thousand persons crowding the hall at an early hour. The main attraction, however, was the expectation of hearing Lord Brougham speak, it having been announced that his lordship would take the chair. At the appointed hour (eleven o'clock), the chair was taken by Mr. Samuel Gurney, and an apology for Lord Brougham's absence, in the shape of an extract from a letter was read to the meeting, stating that his lordship was unable to attend, owing to the constitution of the Privy Council, which rendered it impossible for the Judges to get through the work, so that they were obliged to call in the aid of a professional man; which announcement was received with mingled laughter and hisses.

Mr. Gurney then addressed the meeting; the secretary read the report and a letter from Thomas Clarkson; and several of the Anti-Slavery advocates, amongst whom was Mr. G. Thompson, spoke to the question. A great many persons left the hall when it was found that Lord Brougham did not purpose attending. We noticed upon the platform the Bishop of Norwich and Mr. O'Connell.

WHITBY.—SHIP LAUNCH.—On Saturday last a very large concourse of people assembled to witness the launch of a splendid ship, from the building-yard of Henry Barwick, Esq., west-side. This noble vessel entered her destined element in fine style, about five o'clock, amid the cheers of hundreds of spectators. She was christened the "Gwalior," and measures 683 tons N.M. and 600, O.M. This vessel is of superior build, and is classed 12 years, A. 1, at Lloyd's, which, we believe, is the first 12 years ship that has been built in Whitby.

THE BATTERSEA MURDER.

On Saturday Dalmas was placed at the bar before Mr. Clive.—James Cook, 11, Davers-street, Chelsea, coal-porter, deposed that on the night of the murder he saw a man running down Duke-street, at a distance of about 60 yards from the bridge. He was calling out "Police!" in a low voice, but as he was very much agitated. Witness crossed the road to the corner of Church-lane, and followed to see what it was. The man then returned, and said that "a woman had cut her throat on Battersea-bridge." The man came along the path on which witness was standing. As soon as he had uttered these words he passed on. He wore a dark frock coat, and had his hat over his eyes a good deal. Informed a man named Wells of what he had been told, and they went together to the toll-house. Thought he should know the man again if he saw him.

The prisoner was then placed in the body of the court with other persons, and identified by the witness as the man who had told him that there was a woman on the bridge who had cut her throat. Had not seen the prisoner before this, and did not know him by sight previously to the occasion alluded to.

Mr. Gilham, who appeared for the prisoner, subjected this and most of the other witnesses to a long and tedious cross-examination, but did not shake their testimony, which was generally of a very straightforward character.

Thomas Hall, the toll-collector, of Battersea-bridge, was called, and deposed to the circumstances which have been several times reported, attending the death of the woman. When she first came up she said, "See how some one has been ill-using me on the bridge; support me, support!" She almost immediately fell from weakness, and shortly afterwards died at the Swan, to which she had been removed. Had seen deceased and prisoner's youngest daughter go over the bridge about eight o'clock.

Eliza Long, of Ford's Buildings, Battersea, was going to Chelsea on 29th April, and was turning out of the Battersea Folly, when she heard a cry of "Police!" and went to where the female was lying on the pavement, bleeding from the throat. After she was carried into the Swan, witness said she was dying. Heard some one say at the toll-gate that she would bleed to death. Said she was dying long enough for her to hear. She appeared quite sensible. The police man asked her who did it, but she did not appear to understand him. He then said, "Did Dalmas do it?" and she said, "Yes, yes," very faintly.

Police constable Frederick Langton, 36 V, called. His evidence was read over to him, and he deposed to its correctness. The portion of his testimony relating to the dying declaration of the deceased, that "Dalmas had cut her throat, and that no one else was present," was most distinct.

Augusta Dalmas identified several letters as being in the hand-writing of the prisoner (her father).

Mr. Wm. Gosling, the landlord of the Swan, called. Deposition read over. He also had heard the dying declaration of the woman that Dalmas had cut her throat.

Superintendent Bicknell proved having found in a drawer at the house of the deceased letters which he now produced, from November last up to the time of the murder.

In one of these letters the prisoner, after speaking of an attempt on the part of deceased's sister to alienate her affections from him, said that if he thought it should succeed, he feared it would lead to a fatal event. These letters were couched in terms of the strongest affection. He called deceased "his beloved Sarah," and "wife," and said, "would to God you loved me as I do you." In some of them he described himself as her "affectionate husband."

The prisoner was then again remanded at half-past one o'clock until Tuesday.

On Tuesday the prisoner Dalmas was again examined before Mr. Clive, at the Wandsworth police-court. There was nothing whatever new in the evidence, most of it being merely repetitions of what has already appeared in print. At its close the prisoner said he should reserve his defence, and was committed to Newgate for trial.

POSTSCRIPT.

The Duchess of Kent arrived at Geneva on Sunday, and took up her abode at the Hotel de l'Eu de Geneva, where apartments had been prepared for her.

A Cabinet Council was held on Thursday afternoon, at two, at the Foreign-office. It was attended by Sir R. Peel, the Duke of Wellington, Lord Chancellor, Lord Wharfedale, Duke of Buccleuch, Earl of Aberdeen, Sir J. Graham, Chancellor of the Exchequer, Earl of Haddington, Earl of Ripon, Mr. Gladstone, and Sir E. Knatchbull. The Council sat two hours and a half.

A deputation of private country bankers, consisting of Mr. Plumptre, M.P. (Kent), Mr. Rodwell (Suffolk), the Hon. A. L. Melville (Lincoln), Mr. Vessey (Huntingdon), Mr. Spooner (Birmingham), Mr. Tweedy (Cornwall), and Mr. Birbeck (York), had an interview with Sir R. Peel, on Thursday, in Downing-street. Mr. Murphy, the Mexican Minister, transacted business, on the same day, at the Foreign Office.

SALE OF MR. HARMAN'S PICTURES.—Messrs. Christie and Manson's auction rooms were yesterday (Friday) literally thronged with noblemen and gentlemen, attracted by the sale of the very celebrated collection of pictures late the property of Mr. Jeremiah Harman, deceased. The Duke of Cleveland, Sir

R. Peel, the Duchess of Sutherland, and a number of other distinguished personages visited the rooms during the morning, and at one time there could not have been less than thirty peers present. The catalogue for the day enumerated only about fifty subjects, and the amount realised by these, which are by far the least valuable in the collection, was £8771 5s. One subject, "The Elevation of the Cross," by Rubens, was bought by Mr. Holford, of Piccadilly, for 750 guineas. "A Sea Piece," by Ludolph Backhuysen, realised 515 guineas, being purchased by Mr. Farrer, of Wardour-street. "A View in the Apennines," by Salvator Rosa, was knocked down, after a spirited competition, for 570 guineas. A Cup sold for 400 guineas; "Portrait of a Rabbi," by Rembrandt, for 410 guineas; and other subjects at proportionately high prices.

THE CALEDONIAN ASYLUM.—Yesterday the twenty-seventh anniversary of this Asylum was celebrated in a very gratifying manner, by the ceremony of laying the first stone of an addition to the school, which enables the charity to extend its benevolence to the girls of Scottish parents as well as boys. For the last few years the Directors have contemplated this extension of the charity, but having no funds available for the purpose, they were compelled to postpone it. In the course of last year, however, the munificence of Mr. Matheson, M.P. (Aberdeen), who subscribed £1000 towards the expense of enlarging the building, and the subscriptions of friends of the charity, have enabled the Directors to carry out their intentions. The ceremony of laying the foundation-stone of the girls' school, at the Asylum, Copenhagen-fields, was performed by the Earl of Zetland, accompanied by Masonic forms. The Highland Society attended on the occasion. The President, his Grace the Duke of Buccleuch, and the Directors and Governors of the Charity, were also present.

DESTITUTE SAILORS' ASYLUM.—SAILORS' HOME AND LONDON EPISCOPAL FLOATING CHURCH SOCIETY.—Yesterday the annual meeting of the subscribers, &c., to the above charities was held at the Hanover-square Rooms. At twelve o'clock the chair was taken by Lord Radstock. After some introductory remarks from the noble chairman, apologising for the absence of Sir Robert Stopford, the secretary read the reports for the past year, from which it appeared that the total number who had passed through the institution during the year amounted to 2433, making the total, since the commencement, 22,935, for the Asylum; and with reference to the Sailors' Home, it appeared that the total number of sailors who resided in the establishment during the year had been 3370, the average being 133 daily. The total since the commencement was 20,159. It appeared that the total receipts were, including subscriptions, &c., £6541; there being, deducting the expenditure, a balance of £379. After some very appropriate remarks, the reports having been agreed to, the meeting was dissolved.

FOREIGN AID SOCIETY.—Yesterday the annual meeting of the members of this society was held in the lower room, Exeter Hall. The Marquis of Cholmondeley presided, and was supported by several clergymen and gentlemen. From the reports read, it appeared that the operations of the committee had extended with considerable success to various parts of Europe, Africa, America, &c. Some very large subscriptions having been entered, and the usual reports read, the meeting was dissolved.

ROYAL MASONIC BENEVOLENT ANNUITY FUND.—Yesterday, the second Annual Meeting of this beneficent society, for granting annuities to Aged, Poor, and Infirm Freemasons, was held in the Freemasons' Hall, Great Queen-street, to receive the Annual Report, and elect the annuitants to receive the bounty of the charity. The Right Hon. the Earl of Zetland in the Chair, as Grand Master of all England, and a large number of members attended. The Report stated, that out of fifteen annuitants elected in 1843, one having died, fourteen only of that number continued on the fund at an annual aggregate payment of £200. The Committee had approved of no less than forty candidates, one of whom was since dead, but the funds would not allow of more than twelve becoming annuitants. The balance of money in hand last year was stated to be £227 1s. 2d. The dividends had amounted to £52 8s. 8d. The amount of donations and annual subscriptions from that date to the 16th of April was £445, and since then £181 11s. had been received. The annual payments, by grand lodges and grand chapters, had amounted to £425. Total receipts, £1331 11s. 10d. The expenses, including payments to annuitants, £305, and £395 10s. for purchase of £400 Three per Cent. Consols. Total expenses, £879. Leaving a balance of £452 7s. 2d. in the hands of the Treasurer. Twelve recipients of the Fund's bounty being chosen, the meeting closed.

FIRE AT CHELSEA.—About seven o'clock on Thursday morning a fire broke out in an unfinished house, No. 4, Markham-square, Chelsea, which was completely gutted. The damage amounts to nearly £300. The fire originated in a spark from a stove, which ignited some shavings.

FIRE AT AN OIL-CLOTH FACTORY.—About twelve o'clock on Thursday night a fire broke out in the premises belonging to Mr. Lyons, floor-cloth and table-cover manufacturer, situate in King-street, East-lane, Walworth. It originated in the boiling-house, contiguous to the frames of the table-cover department. For some time not a drop of water could be obtained from the fire-plugs in the vicinity, and the whole of the drying-house was levelled with the ground, and the contents therein consumed.

POLICE.—BOW-STREET.—THREATENING THE LIFE OF SIR ROBERT PEEL.—Yesterday great sensation was caused about two o'clock in the day, by the bringing up in custody before Mr. Jardine a well-dressed man, about forty-five years of age, charged with threatening Sir Robert Peel the night before in Whitehall-gardens, and believed at the time to be insane. The prisoner was brought up by Inspector Stephens, of the A division. It appears that the prisoner, who is an Irishman, named William O'Toole, left his country in February last, and came to London after a female, having left the service of the Horse Patrol in that country, with the highest testimonials, after years of service. He arrived in London in a state of complete destitution, and was taken in by Mrs. Riley, a beer-shop-keeper, of Milton-street, Chiswell-street, City, who supplied his wants. He wrote to Lord Eliot, the Irish Secretary, for a situation, which his lordship answered in the negative, and being unable to get anything to do, his landlady said, had preyed very much upon his mind. On Thursday evening, at six o'clock, he accosted policeman A 24 by asking if Sir Robert Peel was at the House of Commons. The policeman inquired if he wished to leave anything there for him; the prisoner replied, "No, I have written, and it is of no use. I must try other means. I will do a deed shall astonish the world." The policeman immediately took him into custody. On his person a letter was found from Lord Eliot to himself, copies of three letters intended to be sent to Lord Eliot and Sir Robert Peel, and two knives, one a large one. The letters stated that he was starving—that he could get no work, and had thoughts of destroying himself, but another thought had taken possession of his mind. He would do a deed should astonish the world—should change the government of countries, and gain for him notoriety. It might be unenviable notoriety; be it so. It was better to die than to grow up a useless log. His strength was wasting fast, his mind was unhappy, and he would do something to ease all. Mr. Jardine said he must be stopped from doing mischief, even though he did not intend it at the time he was taken. He ordered him to find bail—himself in £200, and two sureties in £100 each, to keep the peace for 12 months. The prisoner declared he was reckless of what became of him, and was locked up.

THE ROYAL THAMES YACHT CLUB.

Saturday last being the day appointed for the first match of the Royal Thames Yacht Club, the following yachts started for the first-class prizes:—

Gnome	..	..	..	Captain Meeson.
Enigma	..	..	..	J. Wilkinson, Esq.
Phantom	..	..	..	A. O. Wilkinson, Esq.
Gazelle	..	..	..	— Rutherford, Esq.
Mystery	..	..	..	Lord Alfred Paget.

For the second-class cup:—

Rival	..	..	..	J. J. Christian, Esq.
Saucy Jack	..	..	..	F. Blake, Esq.
Curlew	..	..	..	W. H. Rees, Esq.

The day was exceedingly fine, and, from the breeze, good sport was anticipated, if one might judge from the "goodie companies" assembled on board the Comet steamer, hired by the Commodore and Members of the Royal Thames Yacht Club, with their friends, to view the race; and also from the crowds assembled along the piers at Greenwich, Blackwall, &c.

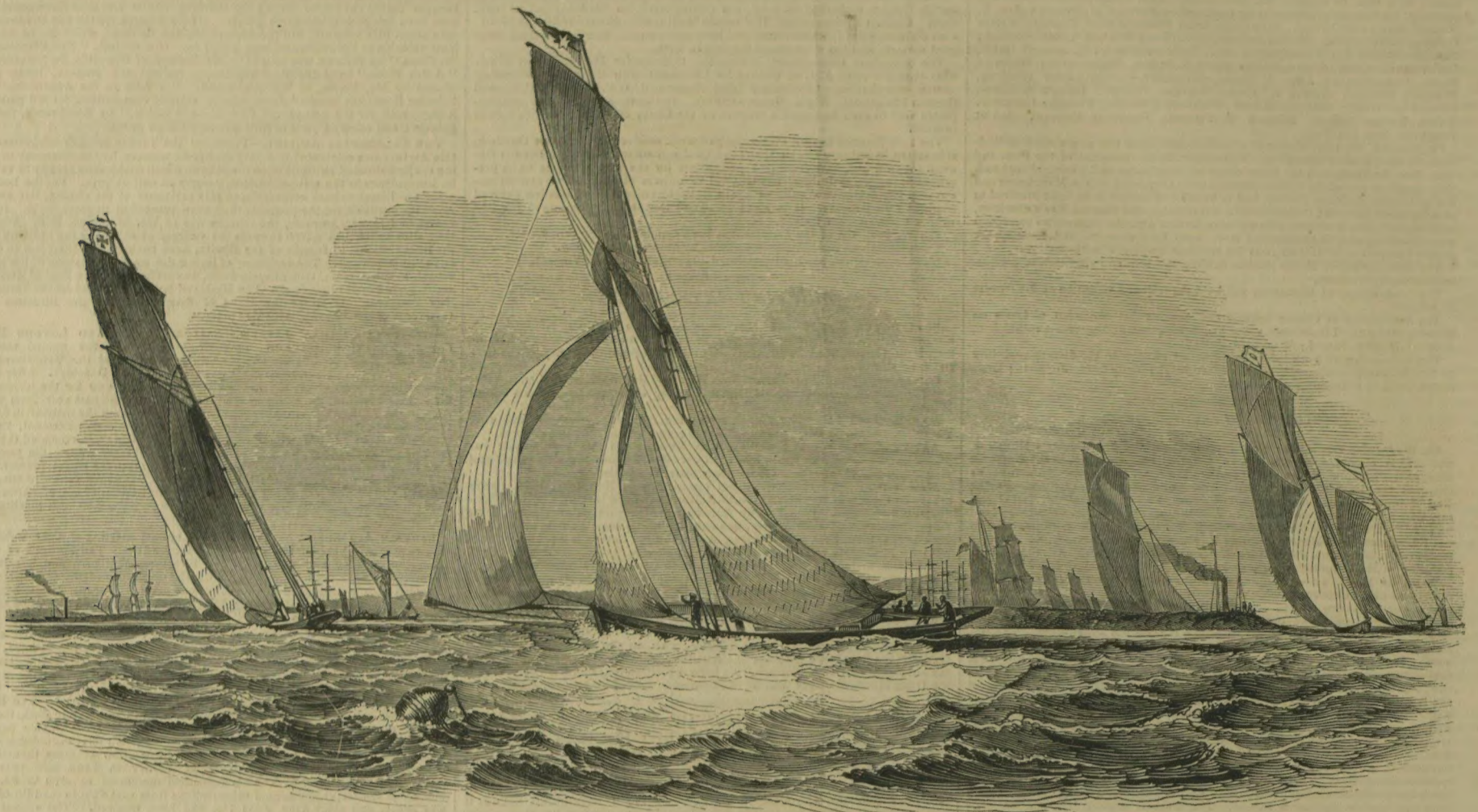
The Commodore and Captain first proceeded to Sir Robert Stopford, Governor of Greenwich Hospital, to show him the Cups, with which the gallant veteran expressed himself much pleased, and gratified at the attention.

The yachts lay in two lines; the first-class in one, and the second in another; and all looked in exceedingly good trim. At the firing of the preparatory gun, the greatest excitement prevailed, and various were the opinions on which would take the lead. Mystery, from her previous performances, was the favourite. At length, the second gun gave the signal to make sail and start, which, after some sharp work, was accomplished—Gnome taking the lead, which Gazelle would have had but for a slight accident, the carrying away of the cleat to which the spring was made fast, and which caused her to foul Mystery, the former's bowsprit catching the latter's mainmast. When all was clear, the contest began; Gnome maintaining her lead, closely followed by the Mystery, Phantom, Gazelle, and Enigma. Gazelle, which had been considered quite an "outsider," now began to make play and showed she was not a boat to be despised on a wind; she shortly caught up and passed her competitors, and for some time kept a good position in the race. Many were of opinion that she would at least have had the second prize; but Gnome and Mystery again passed her. The race, for a long time, was between these three. Gazelle again weathered Mystery, and her crew, thinking she would have a long run, judiciously set her large topsail, which, shortly after, with the topmast, was carried away in a puff. All chance for her was now gone; still, the little vessel stood on, calculating the chances of the breeze freshening. Unfortunately, the wind failed, and then the disadvantage was felt; she, however, rounded the boat at Coal-house Point before the Enigma.

The race down was admirably contested by all, and was by far the most exciting ever witnessed. The yachts rounded Coal-house Point in the following order:—

Gnome	..	..	..	2h. 35 m.
Mystery	..	..	..	2h. 37 1/2 m.
Phantom	..	..	..	2h. 41 1/2 m.
Gazelle	..	..	..	2h. 46 m.
Enigma	..	..	..	2h. 46 1/2 m.

They then set their balloon jibs and running topsails; the Gnome, unfortunately, was baffled by some collars and barges and obliged to go about, when the Mystery passed and took the lead, which she maintained till the conclusion of the race. In the meantime, Enigma came up with and passed Gazelle and Phantom. The loss of Gazelle's topmast was here greatly felt, although she had



MYSTERY.

GNOME.

PHANTOM.

ENIGMA. GAZELLE.

THE ROYAL THAMES YACHT CLUB—SAILING MATCH—FROM A SKETCH BY MR. CONDY, R.W.Y.C.

rigged her broken spar and set a small topsail; this, however, was not enough to compete with the others, particularly when off the wind.

As the steamer was obliged to return, to be in time for the arrival of the first-class yachts, we could not exactly ascertain the precise time the second-class rounded the flag-boat at Coal-house Point; but we hear the Curlew rounded about two or three minutes before her competitors. Gnome and Mystery had a very close run of it, and they were for some time neck and neck; but Mystery contrived to get away from her, and won by 38 seconds only. There is not the slightest doubt that but for the barges, &c. Gnome would have had the first prize. Every one apparently wished success to the Gnome from the great interest her proprietor has taken in the R.T.Y.C. She was beaten by very little; and we are happy to see there is every chance of the "wooden walls" of old England maintaining their superiority over the innovation of iron in a future race. The first-class yachts arrived at Greenwich as follows:—

Mystery	..	..	23 m. 22 sec.	past 5
Gnome	..	..	24 m. 0 sec.	past 5
Enigma	..	..	26 m. 0 sec.	past 5
Gazelle	..	..	30 m. 45 sec.	past 5
Phantom	..	..	31 m. 50 sec.	past 5

The Second Class:—

Curlew	..	..	50 m. 0 sec.	past 5
Saucy Jack	..	..	53 m. 20 sec.	past 5
Rival	..	..	57 m. 10 sec.	past 5

The prizes were then presented to the successful competitors: the 50 Guinea Tankard to Lord A. Paget, who returned thanks, in a neat and appropriate

speech; as did Capt. Meeson, on receiving the Claret Jug; and Mr. Rees, the small Tankard. The commodore, Capt. Meeson, and a number of members and their friends dined at the Club-house, Greenwich, and the company broke up, greatly delighted with the sport afforded them, and the kind attention of the worthy commodore.

The Mystery was steered by Mr. Stokes, and Lord A. Paget; the Gnome, by Mr. H. Gibson, and Capt. Meeson; Phantom, by Mr. Selby; Gazelle, Mr. Condy and Mr. Snook; and the Enigma, by Mr. T. Wilkinson.

HORSE RACING IN THE REIGN OF CHARLES II.

We here present our readers with what may be termed one of the "curiosities" of Horse-racing, originally considered as a liberal pastime, and practised for pleasure rather than profit, without the idea of reducing it to a system of gambling. About the period we have illustrated, however, "Horse-races were desports of great men, and good in themselves, though many gentlemen by such means galloped quite out of their fortunes."

Horse-racing, as practised in the present day, may be dated from the reign of James I.; the races being then called "Bell-courses," from the prize being a silver bell. At the latter end of the reign of Charles I., races were held in Hyde-park, and at Newmarket, and the prize changed from that of a bell to a cup.

After the Restoration, Horse-racing was revived and much encouraged by Charles II., who frequently honoured this pastime with his presence; and, for his own amusement, when he resided at Windsor, appointed races to be held in Datchet Mead. He was also regular in his attendance at Newmarket, now boasting every accommodation for the training of horses, with an excellent race-

course, which, as the system progressed, was apportioned into distances, corresponding with the several ages and supposed powers of the horses. By this arrangement, as well as by a judicious appropriation of the different weights to be carried, according to similar circumstances, a scale of equality was kept up, highly to the credit of the turf regulations, and very favourable to the increase of its popularity. Indeed much of the arrangement and most of the rules and regulations now in force were formed about this time, and under the auspices of Charles; and it would appear that in the house fitted up and kept for his use in Newmarket, he passed some of his most pleasant hours.

Charles, likewise, occasionally visited other places where Horse-races were instituted. The following doggerel verses, written at the close of the seventeenth century, relate to the sport at Burford Downs:—

"Next, for the glory of the place,
Here has been rode many a race—
King Charles the Second I saw here;
But I've forgotten in what year.
The Duke of Monmouth here also,
Made his horses to swete and blow;
Lovelace, Pembroke, and other gallants
Have been ventring here their talents,
And Nicholas Bainton on Black Sloven,
Got silver plate by labour and drudging."

Our engraving has been derived from prints and other authorities of the period it illustrates; the details of costume and appointments, together with the breed of horses, being taken from well-authenticated sources.



HORSE-RACING IN THE REIGN OF CHARLES II.





GORBAMBURY RACES—FROM A SKETCH IN THE PARK.

GORBAMBURY RACES.—TUESDAY.

The scenery, the picturesque style of "fitting-up," the course, the facility with which by railway to Watford, and thence through a pretty country to the race-course, have been for years the theme of praise in the mouth of every visitor. The journey from the metropolis to the Park may be performed in a couple of hours, and the determination of the noble owner of the property to give every possible effect to the new regulations with regard to defaulters for stakes and bets, has been the subject of well-merited praise. The sport, the fashion of the company, and the courteous attentions of the stewards and their officers to their respective duties—every thing was in keeping with the established character of the meeting. To conclude without a list of the principal visitors would be to neglect one of the most onerous of our duties. We must, therefore, in the first place give the names of the party at Gorbambury; it consisted of the Duke of Rutland, Marquis of Exeter, Earl and Countess of Clarendon, Earl and Countess of Albemarle, Earl and Countess of Sefton, Earl and Countess of Craven, Lord and Lady Folkestone, Earl of Stradbroke, Lord Maidstone, Mr. S. Stanley, Mr. C. Greville, Mr. Gregory, Mr. F. Craven, &c. There were also present—Marquis of Worcester, the Earls of Chesterfield and March; Lords Macdonald, Glamis, A. Fitzclarence, W. Poulett, E. Russell,

Villiers, C. Manners; Count Bathany; Sirs D. Baird, C. Cockerell, F. Goodricke, and W. Wynn; Honourables R. Grimston, E. Grimston, G. Fitzroy, G. Anson, — Stanley, — Paulett; Colonel Bouverie; Messrs. Archdall, H. Blair, J. Stanley, Delme Radcliffe, Neville, Newton, &c., &c.
The races commenced about half-past one, with
The Craven Stakes of 10 sovs each, with 20 added; 3 yrs, 6st 12lb; 4 yrs, 8st 7lb; 5 yrs, 9st; 6 yrs, and aged, 9st 2lb. Cherry-tree Mile. (4 Subs.)
Lord E. Russell's Nat, 4 yrs (Sly) 1
Mr. Phillimore's Physalis, 3 yrs 2
5 to 4 agst Physalis, 3 to 1 each agst Hyrcanian and Gaiety, and 4 to 1 agst Nat. Physalis made running at a good pace, attended by Gaiety, the others laid up to their quarters; they ran in this way to within half a distance of the chair, when Gaiety fell back, and Nat, joining Physalis, got to her head a few strides from the chair, and won by half a neck. Hyrcanian a respectable third.
The Gorbambury Handicap of 25 sovs each, 15 ft, and 5 only if declared, with 50 added; the second to save his stake. Stand Course. (51 Subs; 32 declared.)
Lord G Bentinck's the Devil-to-Pay, 3 yrs, 5st (Abdale) 1
Duke of Grafton's Cataract, 4 yrs, 7st 6lb 2
Lord Verulam's Robert de Gorham, 5 yrs, 8st 12lb 3

The Devil made play at a good pace, followed by the Artful Dodger, Emilian third, and Robert de Gorham fourth, the lot running clear of the ruck. This order was maintained, with scarcely any change, to the last turn, where Emilian passed the Artful Dodger, ran with the Devil-to-Pay to the T.Y.C. post, and was beaten. Robert de Gorham then took his ground at the Devil's quarters, Yardley following them, with Cataract at their heels; this formation continued within two distances of the chair, until the final change took place. Robert de Gorham was beaten, and Cataract became the Devil's next and last competitor. The run home was so close that it was not until Abdale called upon his horse, that he defeated his opponent, winning, not easily, by half a length. Robert de Gorham was a length behind Cataract, Hyrcanian fourth (a bad one), and the others so completely tailed off, that it would be idle to specify the order in which they passed the chair. The pace was good. This is the third great handicap that the Goodwood three-years-old have won this year.
The Præ Stakes of 20 sovs each, h ft, with 20 added; for three yrs old; colts 8st 7lb, and fillies 8st 4lb. Cherry-tree mile, &c. (7 subs.)
Lord Verulam's Charlotte (Cotton) 1
Mr. Phillimore's Skeleton 2
Duke of Rutland's Welbeck 3



PORTRAIT OF RATAN.]

5 to 1 on Charlotte, who made her own running from end to end, and won in a common canter.

The Brigade Stakes of 5 sovs each. Last mile, &c.
Mr. Willan's Tiny, aged (Owner) 1
Lord Glammis's Sister to Ramadan, 4 yrs 2
A most excellent race, Tiny winning by only a head.

WEDNESDAY.

The abundance of racing reserved for the second day rendered a closer adherence to the "order of running" necessary than was observed on Tuesday; accordingly it commenced a few minutes after one o'clock. The sport, good, and plentiful enough to satisfy any reasonable appetite, presented only two features of any interest beyond the moment—the Park Stakes for two year olds and the Double Headed Oaks Stakes. The first, for which 12 out of the 18 named came to the post, was run in "heats," owing, as established before the stewards, to the horses having started before Mr. Robert Grimston, who officiated on this occasion, lowered his flag, Treen alone having pulled up on hearing that gentleman declare it was no start. The Double Headed Oaks Stakes was an agreeable surprise to the fielders. Charlotte, upon whom 6, 7, and 8 to 1 was laid as soon as it was made public that The Devil to Pay had paid, having been beaten in a trot! Of these, the other races, and of some important fluctuations in the betting on the Derby and Oaks, we have below given all needful particulars.

The racing came off in the following order:—

The Pondyard Stakes of 5 sovs each, with 20 added; winner to be sold for £150, &c. Stand Course. Seven subs.

Mr. Wilson's Hampton, 5 yrs, 9st 3lb (Bemtreider) 1
Lord Chesterfield's The Artful Dodger, 5 yrs, 8st 11lb (Nat) 2
Mr. Coleman's Devil among the Tailors, 5 yrs, 9st (Coleman) 3
Betting:—7 to 4 agst Utica, 4 to 1 agst each Hampton, Artful Dodger, and Devil among the Tailors. The running was made alternately by the Devil among the Tailors and Xanthus to the distance, where Hampton went in front, scattered the field in a few strides, and won easily by a length; the Devil a middling third, and all the others beaten off.

The Selling Stakes of 10 sovs each, h ft, with 50 sovs added. Stand Course. Ten subs.

Mr. Booth's Donnybrook, 4 yrs, 8st 3lb (Sly) 1
Lord Stradbroke's Repeater, 3 yrs, 6st 11lb (Cotton) 2
Betting:—3 to 1 agst Repeater, 4 to 1 agst Miss Etty C, 4 to 1 agst Adrian, 7 to 1 agst Donnybrook, and 8 to 1 agst Midnight Star.

The Park Stakes of 10 sovs each, with 100 added, for two-year-old colts, 8st 7lb; and fillies, 8st 4lb; winners 4lb extra. T.Y.C. 18 subs.

Mr. J. Day's The Maid of Orleans (J. Day, jun.) 1
Mr. Hook's Bastion (Green) 2
Mr. May's Corinthian Tom (H. May) 3

Even betting on the Maid of Orleans, 6 to 1 agst Mystery (taken) 6 to 1 agst Bastion (taken), and 6 to 1 agst My Mary. The first start, as we have already stated, was a failure; at the second, all got off except Bastion, and ran the entire distance, the Maid of Orleans winning easily by a length and a half. Mystery second, and Chemise third; but on their return to the weighing stand, an intimation was given to the stewards that Bastion had been left behind, and that the others had started before Mr. Grimstone had dropped the flag; this, although denied by several of the riders, was declared by Mr. Grimstone to have been the case, and the stewards, in consequence, pronounced it a false start. 2 to 1 was then laid on the Maid of Orleans, 4 to 1 agst Mystery, and 5 to 1 agst Bastion. In the actual race, which did not take place till after one more failure, Bastion made the running to the distance, where the favourite went in front, had the rest off to herself, and won in a canter by two lengths; Corinthian Tom was a bad third, Chemise and Piccolina next, and the others beaten off. Gazelle and My Mary were drawn after the first heat.

The St. Alban's Handicap of 15 sovs each, 5 ft, and 25 added, with a whip presented to the winning jockey by the ladies. Heats. Stand Course. Six subs.

Mr. Wesley's Counsellor, 5 yrs, 10st 2lb (Captain Clarke) 1
Captain Martyn's Emilian, 5 yrs, 10st 12lb (Mr. Ricardo) 2
Lord G. Bentinck's Naworth, aged, 11st 4lb (Lord Maidstone) 3
The first heat was won by a head, and the second by a length. Naworth was beaten two lengths in each heat.

Betting:—6 to 5 was laid on Naworth before the first heat, and 2 to 1 on Counsellor after it.

The Double Headed Oak Stakes of 20 sovs each, h ft, with 100 added; for three-year-old colts, 8st 7lb; and fillies, 8st 2lb; winners once, 4lb: twice, 7lb extra. About one mile and a half. Ten subs.

Colonel Anson's Buzz, by M. Moloch (F. Butler) 1
Lord Verulam's Charlotte (Cotton) 2

Betting:—6 to 1 on Charlotte.

Buzz made all the running, and won in a canter by three or four lengths.

Sweepstakes of 5 sovs each, with 30 added; three-year-olds, 7st 4lb; four, 8st 5lb; five, 6st; and aged, 8st 11lb. Mares, &c., allowed 3lbs. The winner to be sold for 120 sovs, &c. T.Y.C. Eight subs.

Hon. G. Ogle's Camellino, aged (Sly) 1
Mr. Stanborough's Isleworth, 5 yrs (Nat) 2
Mr. Hewitt's The Midnight Star, 3 yrs (T. Day) 3

RATAN.

In our journal of the week before last, we engraved "Ugly Buck," the winner of the 2000 Guinea Stakes, at Newmarket, and favourite for "The Derby;" and we now present to our readers his competitor, "Ratan," drawn by Mr. Hall, of Newmarket.

Ratan, the property of Mr. Crockford, is a light chesnut, with good shoulders and depth of girth; beautiful back and ribs; excellent quarters, with great length from hip to hock, and short legs; good neck, with clean gullet, rather plain head; excellent constitution and temper. Stands nearly 16 hands. His performances are as follows:—He won the New Stakes at Ascot, beating Assaye, 5lb extra; Charming Kate, 5lb extra; Johnny Broome, Ashstead Pet, and three others, by three lengths. At the Newmarket Houghton Meeting, 2lbs extra, won the Criterion, beating Pastoral, 2lbs extra; Seaport, Molly Mogg, Lightning, Crenoline, 2lbs extra; Eleni, Voltri, and two others, by four lengths. At the late Newmarket Craven Meeting won a Sweepstakes of 50 sovs. each, D.M., beating Delapre, Crosby, Sir Digory Diddle, Nininka colt, Escrick, The Blusterer, and Numskull. Won by two lengths. His first appearance in the public betting ring was on the 16th of June last, when 20 to 1 was taken about him.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

ANTICIPATIONS OF EPSOM.

Nil adeo magnum nec tam mirabile quicquam Principio, quod non minuerant mirari omnes Paulatim.

Eels, says the proverb, become used to skinning; custom, asserts our motto, reconciles mankind to all things. The most seasonable instance that can be adduced of the truth of that latter axiom is one to be found every spring on that portion of the Banstead Downs which lies nearest to the town of Epsom. There, about this time, are annually celebrated certain saturnalia of freebooting, to which three-fourths of the Metropolis and vast multitudes from the rural districts repair. This domestic festival of Juggernaut is known as Epsom Races, to which the victims are seen proceeding, like Brahmins wives to the *sultee*, arrayed in their holiday suits, and accompanied by groups giving expression and extravagant joy. Conscientious people of late years have been led to a conclusion that oblations of this description are more honoured in the breach than the observance, and that, if possible, the Brahmin should be prevented from burning his ribs, and the Briton from burning his fingers. Without offering any opinion as to the propriety of the first of these practices (concerning which, indeed, a good deal might be urged on both sides), we hazard a belief that society is not likely to gain much by a system which increases the worldly goods of any of its members exactly in the ratio of their knavery. Such is the case with the sacrificial priests of these ceremonies—yelet, in the vernacular of the profession, "legs;" and therefore it is our purpose for the future, on the eve of their great solemnities—such as those of Epsom, Ascot, Goodwood, Doncaster, and Newmarket—to detail the real character of the rites. With this view we address us to the ceremonial to be observed at the former of those places during the ensuing week.

"Nil adeo"—and so forth, observes our motto, as if the writer had the last half century of Epsom meetings in his mind's eye. We, ourselves, can call back every anniversary since Sailer's year (of course, inclusive), and a truer chronology it is! Such suicidal episodes: of course dilapidations of goodly names, and annihilations of goodly lineages: and to what end? to the promotion of sport, of liberal intercourse, of social fellowship? No: but for the maintenance in course debauchery and foul idleness of a society of men, who, in any other situation in life, would find their way in a twelvemonth to St. Luke's. The interest, that is to say, the excitement of the metropolitan race meeting, is confined to two events—the Derby and the Oaks—and to these our anticipations are confined. The former comes into the market with force in the preceding autumn; the latter can hardly be called a public speculation till the day before it is disposed of. In the Derby, therefore, because of the length of time allowed for operations, the gross amount of vernal turf chicane, sharpening, and swindling, centres. Certain tricks are common to every anniversary, while some peculiar stroke of policy distinguishes each from all its predecessors. During the present season, and for the four last months of 1843, two horses occupied a place in the odds, of which there perhaps is no parallel. All the money—an enormous sum—has been laid out on the Ugly Buck and Ratan, two animals generally believed to belong to the two greatest professional betters connected with the English turf. To this, and not to his merits, the first is undoubtedly indebted for his place in popular favour, to say nothing of the second. You ask any racing man, "How comes it that the Buck is at 2 to 1?" and he answers, "Because he has been backed for so much money." Haply the reader cannot understand how the speed of a race-horse is improved by the act of wagering on his success; he must apply to some one to solve the problem, unless, indeed, Lord Palmerston should do it for him, in his forthcoming report on the "Gambling Bill." Nine-tenths of the capital invested on the Derby comes from the pockets of the public, by which is meant men who bet as an affair of amusement—while the whole machinery of the odds, whereby alone betting is reduced to certain gain, is directed by those who make speculation or horse-racing a business. We write for those who use the turf as a good old national sport: many thousands of them will read this article, and such as adopt the truth it would fain inculcate, will have no reason to regret their taking it writer for their

"philosopher and friend." As a pleasure trust the meeting in Surrey next week holds out inducements that few will withstand, having opportunity and means: no one ought, that is prepared to use them wisely. Let the pleasure seeker go abroad in a spirit fitted to his pursuit: he shall have nothing to do with the ring or its subtleties; the odds or their agitations—their changes or their chances (whose courses so little depend upon the bias). He shall take his pleasure in the contest for Derby or Oaks—not for the hope (chance is there none) of filthy lucre, but because of the natural instinct towards such chivalry, whereof Juvenal says—

Sic laudamus equum, facili cui plurima palma
Fervet et exultat rancore victoria Circo.

Some very remarkable results are likely to come of the meeting to which this notice relates. Should the Buck win, it is certain five per cent. will not be paid upon the amount lost on him: should he lose—as all his performances warrant the conclusion that he will—the public will again, for a few brief weeks, wonder at the cunning which fooled them to the top of their bent—and begin the same round for '45. A man, some years ago, set up a shop in the town of Shoreham, for the sale of an article, whose name, written in gilt hieroglyphics on every pane of the window, neither himself nor anybody else could make out. His neighbours remonstrated with him on having recourse to a trick only suited to entrapped fools. "My friends," said he, "if all the fools that pass my door will deal with me, I'll not begrudge you the custom of all the wise men." Such is the principle upon which the legs act, and thrive exceedingly: they are not so indifferently off for patronage that we should volunteer as their customers.

TATTERSALL'S.

MONDAY.—From an early period of the afternoon until nearly seven in the evening, the room and the "circle" were crowded with speculators from all quarters; but, although within nine days of the race, business was uncommonly dull. It is true that many parties who stand well on the two favourites squared their books, by "putting a little" on a few horses that are supposed to have outside chances, such as Akbar, Running Rein, Ionian, Qui Tam, and Foigh-a-Ballagh, and have thereby enabled us to fix their prices; but the only real betting was on the two, the Buck maintaining a decided lead, with a host of supporters, and the certainty of getting to 7 to 4. 300 to 100, two or three times; 13 to 4, in two or three places; and 7 to 2, freely, were taken about Ratan. Scott's two, Leander, Mount Charles, and King of the Gipsies were only at nominal quotations. For the Oaks, Sister to Martingale was reported to be amiss, and went to 12 to 1. All-Round-my-Hat and April Noddy came prominently into notice, and are likely to become better favourites before the day.

DEBET.
8 to 1 agst Col Peel's lot (t) 16 to 1 agst Orlando 33 to 1 agst Mount Charles
20 to 1 — Mr. Ford's lot (t) 20 to 1 — Bay Mommus 33 to 1 — Qui Tam (t)
20 to 1 — Dawson's lot (t) 20 to 1 — T'Auld Squire 35 to 1 — Foigh-a-Ballagh
9 to 4 — The Ugly Buck 20 to 1 — Running Rein (t) 40 to 1 — K. of Gipsies
7 to 2 — Rattan (t) 25 to 1 — Akbar (t) 40 to 1 — Campaero (t)
12 to 1 — Leander 25 to 1 — Ionian (t) 100 to 1 — Ashstead Pet (t)
Foigh-a-Ballagh was declared not to start on Tuesday, by letter dated Dublin, from Mr. Truro.

OAKS.
7 to 1 agst Barricade 12 to 1 agst Sis to Martingale 18 to 1 agst All Round my Hat
8 to 1 — The Princess 20 to 1 — (t) 20 to 1 — April Noddy
11 to 1 — Merope 12 to 1 — Crenoline 35 to 1 — Lady Sale

THURSDAY.—After some two hours had been devoted to comparing books, the betting commenced in earnest on the Derby, confined, however, to a very select number of favourites. Upwards of £2000 was laid out on The Ugly Buck, at 9 to 4, and, at least, £1500 on Ratan, at 10 to 3, and 7 to 2; the latter arrived in town in the course of the day, looking remarkably well—his backers would be glad to hear that the owner was also in good health, which we are informed, is very far from being the case. Bay Mommus was backed to run a large stake, at 12 to 1, by one of the Cotherstone commissioners; nevertheless, there are plenty of good judges who will not "have him" at any price. Orlando improved four points, and may be the Colonel's nag—this, however, does not seem to be quite certain, notwithstanding the 10,000 to 200 bet on Ionian, of which so much has been said. Mr. Ford's horses improved on Monday's quotations; and have still to see a better day. The Oaks betting, at least all that is worth mention, was confined to the Princess, Sister to Martingale (again "all right," Merope, All-Round-my-Hat, Emerald, and some outsiders. Crenoline is amiss, and will not run.

DEBET.
8 to 1 agst Col Peel's lot (t) 12 to 1 agst Bay Mommus 30 to 1 agst Qui Tam
20 to 1 — Ford's lot (t) 12 to 1 — Orlando 50 to 1 — Phalaris
9 to 4 — Ugly Buck (t) 20 to 1 — Leander
10 to 3 — Ratan (t) 20 to 1 — Akbar

OAKS.
7 to 1 agst Sister to Martingale 12 to 1 agst All-round-my-Hat (t) 30 to 1 agst Buzz (t)
7 to 1 — Barricade 20 to 1 — Emerald (t) 40 to 1 — Coal Black Rose (t)
6 to 1 — The Princess 20 to 1 — Charming Kate
12 to 1 — Merope (t) 25 to 1 — The Bee (t)

SALE OF HORSES.—Thursday last 20 lots of horses were brought to the hammer at Tattersall's horse-depository, Hyde-park Corner. Amongst the lots were several first-rate hunters and ladies' horses, &c., some of which had been hunted during the season with Lord Southampton's and Mr. Drax's hounds; and others that had performed with the Northamptonshire and Oxfordshire packs. Several harness and other horses of a minor description were also disposed of by auction.

AQUATICS.—The following events have been fixed to come off as stated:—June 10—Royal Thames Yacht Club (match for the Grand Challenge Cup). June 15—Scullers' match at Norwich, between Mr. Corbyn and Mr. Wigham. June 20—Arundel Club match, for Yachts, &c., not exceeding 7 tons. June 20 and 21—Henley-on-Thames Regatta. June 20, 21, and 22—Royal Thames Regatta. August 17—Royal Yacht Squadron match at Cowes, for Her Majesty's Cup. Some minor matches will take place at Cowes previous to the cup race. No arrangements appear to have been yet made respecting the dispute between the Henley and Royal Thames Regatta Clubs, so that some alteration may take place as to the days that the respective regattas may commence. Several annual regattas of a minor description will take place on the Thames during the season.

ROYAL THAMES REGATTA CLUB.—This Club now consists of a Patron, seven Vice-Patrons, a Committee of Management, including the President, Vice-President, Hon. Secretary, and six other gentlemen, with several members as usual. The Patron is H.R.H. Prince Albert; the President, Viscount Castlereagh; the Vice-Patrons, the Dukes of Buccleuch and Queensbury, Northumberland, the Earl of Ripon, Viscount Castlereagh, Viscount Grimston, and the Vice-Chancellor of England; the Vice-President of the Club is J. D. Bishop, Esq.; the Treasurer, Edward Antrobus, Esq., M.P.; the Hon. Secretary, J. L. Jenkins, Esq. The list of the various aquatic clubs connected with the regatta was given in last week's number of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS. A very large subscription is expected to be derived from all the clubs. The University of Oxford will, as a matter of course, head the list as usual; its members were the successful competitors for the Gold Challenge Cup last year. The Silver Challenge Cup was won by the Leander Club.

On Thursday evening, a Special General Meeting of the members of this club was held at the British Hotel, Cockspur-street, for the purpose of receiving the entries for the Grand Challenge Cup, to be raced for on the 10th of June. The following boats were entered:—Enigma, 25 tons, Josiah Williamson, Esq. Exquisite, 15 tons, C. R. Tatham, Esq. Gazelle, 25 tons, S. Rutherford, Esq. Blue Belle, 25 tons, J. Chandless, Esq. Gnome, 25 tons, Captain Meeson. Mystery, 25 tons, Lord A. Paget, M.P. It appears that there are eighty-nine yachts connected with the club. After some unimportant business the meeting separated.

During the last season some very spirited contests took place between the members of the Oxford Club and those of Cambridge, which certainly showed the superiority of the former. The most interesting ever witnessed at any regatta was the grand heat for the Grand Challenge Cup, at the Henley-on-Thames regatta, held on the 29th and 30th of June, 1843. On the first day the three first heats were run. The first was won by the Cambridge boat, beating the London and the Oxford Aquatic Club boats. The second heat was won by the Oxford University Club boat, beating the Etonian Club boat cleverly. The third heat was won by the Oxford University boat, defeating the Trinity Club boat. On the second day the grand heat came off, when the Cambridge eight appeared in their boat, and were soon joined by the Oxford University eight. On the word being given, Mr. Menzies, who pulled the stroke oar of the Oxford boat, was taken suddenly ill, and obliged to get out. As the Cambridge gentlemen exercised their right of not allowing any other gentleman to fill his place, the seven pulled over the course against the Cambridge eight, and defeated them after a gallant contest.

IRELAND.

Twelve houses at Stradbally were burned down on Wednesday by incendiaries. The extensive mills at Colloony, occupied by Richard Mangan, Esq., were destroyed by fire on Saturday night last.

The Apostle of Temperance has returned to Cork, from Castlecomer, where he preached and administered the total abstinence pledge to £12,000 persons. Amongst the number was the lady of Colonel Bryan, of Jenkinstown, sister to the Countess of Shrewsbury.

The surrounding country was illuminated on Wednesday night, for the supposed triumph of Mr. O'Connell over the Attorney-General, in the Queen's Bench. The signal fire blazed upon Carrigogunnell Castle, at the Limerick side of the Shannon, and was soon reflected from the county Clare side of the river, whence it ran into the interior.

FABRICATED OUTRAGES.—Great excitement prevails in the county of Roscommon, in consequence of charges of a very extraordinary character having been brought against Edmund Fry, Esq., son of a magistrate of that county, and a person highly connected. Mr. Fry was charged with directing his herdman Edward Cox, to kill a mare, his property, and with subsequently swearing an affidavit, in which it was stated that the mare was killed by some malicious persons unknown, with the object of obtaining compensation of the county for the pretended malicious injury. There was also another accusation against Mr. Fry, to the effect that he had caused a threatening notice to be written and transmitted to himself. After hearing evidence at the adjourned inquiry the magistrates, five in number, received informations against Mr. Fry, who has been held to bail to stand his trial at the assizes.

REFRAL ASSOCIATION.—The usual weekly meeting of this association was held on Monday at the Conciliation Hall; Richard Albert Fitzgerald, Esq., ex-justice of the peace, of Muckeridge House, in the chair. The amount of the rent for the week was announced to be £450.

POLICE.

WORSHIP-STREET.—A NEW WAY TO PAY OLD DEBTS.—On Wednesday, William Searle, a fancy baker at Twickenham, and James Searle, his brother, in the same business at Hoxton, appeared on a summons before Mr. Broughton, the magistrate, upon charges preferred against them by Mr. John Dene, a captain on half pay, and Mr. Henry Dene, his son, who stated himself to be a medical man, but not at present in practice. All the parties were attended by their solicitors. The defendant, William Searle, was last week charged before Mr. Bingham, when it appeared that the captain, now resident at Walbrook-row, Hoxton, lived some time since at Twickenham, and the defendant, meeting him by accident in London, demanded payment of a bill for biscuits and cakes supplied to him, as the defendant alleged, at Twickenham. The captain denied the debt; but the defendant having followed him home, paid him repeated visits, and made a disturbance at the house, for which he was given in charge to the police, and held to bail by the magistrate. From the evidence now given, it appeared that after the first defendant had been held to bail last week, both he and his brother went to the house of the complainant, and being repulsed by the captain, who declared that he did not owe anything, they continued about the door for two or three hours, stopping the passers-by to tell them that the complainants had left Twickenham without paying their debts, and that the very coats they had on were not paid for. The defendant James declared that if the money had been owing to him he would have had it out of the captain's bones, and his brother then said, "I wish I had killed the hoary-headed old fellow long ago." Having proceeded in that way for several hours, they threatened to return the next morning with chairs and a bottle of wine, and to sit at the door all day. The magistrates now fined the defendant William 40s., and his brother 20s.

THAMES POLICE.—ROBBERIES BY A POLICEMAN.—Francis Harris, a police constable, No. 59 K, and Eliza Harris, his wife, were brought before Mr. Broderip for re-examination on several charges of robbery preferred against them. It appeared from the evidence that the woman had lived as cook in the residences of several respectable families, whom she had plundered, and her husband, who received his appointment as police-constable ten or eleven weeks ago, had been receiving the property, well knowing it to be stolen, and disposing of it principally at the pawnbrokers' shops. About two months ago, and since the male prisoner had entered the force, his wife obtained the situation of cook in the family of Mr. Dodds, a gentleman residing in West Ham-lane, Stratford, Essex. Her husband lived at No. 23, Vincent-street, Stepney, and, in consequence of his landlady frequently observing valuable property in his apartment, and linen with Mr. Dodds' name upon it, she gave information at the Arbour-square station-house, and on Friday last Hams, a police-constable, No. 248 K, waited upon Mr. Dodds, who then for the first time missed various articles, and on the following day he went to the lodgings of the male prisoner, in his absence, where he found a coat, three tablecloths, three waistcoats, two sheets, two pillow-cases, five drinking-glasses, a bar of soap, a velvet cape, two cambric handkerchiefs, three d'oyles, six china cups and saucers, and a variety of miscellaneous articles. The whole of them, with the exception of the coat, were identified by Mr. Dodds as his property. On Sunday last Hams made another search in the prisoners' lodgings, where he found nineteen duplicates; and they principally related to printed books, which had been stolen from the library of Mr. H. Simpson, of Claremont-lodge, North Brixton, where the female prisoner lived for about six months. Mr. Simpson's library contained upwards of 1000 volumes of books, and he missed several valuable works while the woman was in his service, and complete sets of other works were spoiled by the destruction of odd volumes.—The male prisoner admitted receiving all the articles, and said his wife informed him they were given to her by Mrs. Dodds, her mistress.—Hams said he was prepared with a third charge of robbery against the prisoners, but all the witnesses were not in attendance.—Mr. Simpson wished his case to be disposed of summarily.—Mr. Broderip said he should do no such thing; robberies by servants were so frequent, and were of such magnitude, that it was necessary prosecutors should do what was required of them.—He committed the prisoners for trial on two charges, and remanded them on the third till Saturday.

ACCIDENTS AND OFFENCES.

SUDDEN DEATH OF A LADY.—The lady of Mr. Magnay, brother to the Lord Mayor of London, arrived at Liverpool early on Monday morning, from Dublin, and, having been indisposed on the passage, she was conveyed in a car to the house of Mr. Cripps, surgeon, Dale-street, where, notwithstanding the means that were employed for her relief, she died in the course of a short time. The cause of death was congestion of the lungs.

DREADFUL ACCIDENT.—A shocking accident occurred at Blenheim Palace on Tuesday. News arrived in the afternoon of the birth of a son by the Marchioness of Blandford. Some cannon in the park were fired off in honour of the event, when a young man named Henry Summer, who was employed in discharging one of the guns, proceeded to reload the same, without, unfortunately, having cleaned it; having put in the charge, it ignited from some fire left in the gun, at once exploded, and blew off both his hands. He was as speedily as possible brought to the Radcliffe Infirmary, Oxford, where every attention is being paid him, but with very slight hopes of his surviving many days. His age is 25, and he has a wife and two children.

FATAL ACCIDENTS ON THE RIVER.—Mr. Samuel Theodore Lebart, aged 23, one of the principals at Hermagild, Castellani, and Co.'s, in Cophthal-court, the Belgian Consul, lost his life, by falling from the Cameleon yacht, on Saturday last, occasioned, it is alleged, by her being run into by the Royal Adelaide Leith steam-ship. The deceased had, but a few minutes before, gone down in the cabin to sleep for a few hours, singing, as he went down the companion-ladder, the pilot's song, "Fear not, but trust in Providence," and hearing some confusion, he rushed upon deck, and, it was supposed, must have been thrown overboard by the shock, and struck by the paddles, as he was an excellent swimmer, and had saved two young ladies from drowning in Portsmouth harbour, for which heroism he had been presented with a gold medal and vote of thanks by the Royal Humane Society. His parents reside at Ramsgate, his father being Lloyd's agent for that port.—Mr. Higgs, on Tuesday, held an inquest at the Spread Eagle, Millbank, as to the death of Mr. Charles Wilson, aged 29, who was drowned by the upsetting of his boat on the previous Wednesday. The body was found floating in a perpendicular position through the fourth arch of Vauxhall-bridge on Monday morning. He was a clerk in the office of Sir George Stephens for many years, and was a most exemplary, worthy, and intelligent man. The coroner was told that several persons had witnessed the upsetting of the boat, and had gone to the assistance of the deceased, but as the constable had had no opportunity of summoning them, the inquiry was adjourned, to obtain their evidence.—The bodies of Mr. Bramwell, of River-street, Islington, solicitor, and Mr. A. Ryland, son of the barrister, who were drowned under very nearly similar circumstances, have not yet been found.

EXTENSIVE ROBBERY.—On Tuesday information was received and circulated that, on Friday night last, the house of William and John Peat, at Little Sutton, in the parish of Sutton Coldfield, was entered by four men, who robbed it of £600 in Bank of England notes, and also a quantity of gold and silver, the amount of which is not stated. The bank notes were six for £100 each, Nos. 26,189, 27,683, 27,270, 27,896, 27,905, and 24,135. A reward of £100 is offered for the apprehension and conviction of the offenders.

ACCIDENT IN HYDE-PARK.—On Monday afternoon, about three o'clock, as James Frogget, a groom in the service of Lord Byron, was following his master, on horseback, in Hyde-park, the horse he was riding, a young and spirited animal, suddenly reared and dashed off at a railroad pace, passed his lordship, and at length threw his rider with considerable violence to the ground. The horse, after a sharp chase, was secured, without his having sustained any injury; but the unfortunate groom was conveyed in a state of insensibility to St. George's Hospital, followed by his lordship. He was immediately attended by Messrs. Hawkins and Bannister, the house surgeons, who discovered that the poor fellow had sustained a fracture of the spine, besides other injuries. He lies at the institution in a deplorable state of suffering.

ACCIDENT ON BOARD THE MERCURY STEAMER.—On Monday, whilst the General Steam Navigation Company's vessel Mercury was on her usual passage to Ramsgate, the numerous passengers on board were greatly alarmed, when off the Nore, by hearing loud agonizing shrieks proceeding from the engine-room, which were soon ascertained to have emanated from a poor fellow named Nevell, a stoker, having become entangled in the machinery. It seems that he had but a few minutes previously replenished the fire, on doing which he sat down on a piece of skirting-board to smoke his pipe. Unfortunately, through some unaccountable cause, the board suddenly slipped, and he fell amongst the machinery. His cries immediately brought assistance, and after great difficulty, the engine being stopped, he was extricated, when it was found that his left leg was completely smashed in several places, and was only hanging by ligatures. The steamer being close to Sheerness, she bore down to one of her Majesty's ships for medical aid. This was gained, and the vessel proceeded on to Ramsgate, where the unfortunate man was landed, and in the course of the evening the limb was amputated just above the knee. He still lies in a bad way, and what renders the matter more distressing is, that he has a wife and six young children dependent on him for support.

FIRE IN LONG-ACRE.—On Wednesday night, shortly after ten o'clock, a fire of somewhat an alarming nature broke out in the premises, 7, Leg-alley, Long-acre. A police constable, in passing along, had his attention directed to the first floor, by perceiving an unusual light through the windows. An immediate alarm was spread, and the engines were soon set to work, and poured a great stream upon the flaming premises, which quickly extinguished the fire; not, however, until the whole of the upper part of the building, together with the furniture contained therein, were destroyed. It was most fortunate that the fire broke out at so early a period of the night, as the court is a very narrow one, and towards morning each room in almost every house in it is occupied.

The inhabitants of Clint and Burn Yates, in the parish of Ripley, Yorkshire, have presented the Rev. J. E. Robson, Incumbent of Hartworth, with a silk gown, as a token of their gratitude for his giving them a gratuitous afternoon service.

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.—The proceedings of the General Assembly, which will excite great interest under the present circumstances of the Church of Scotland, commenced on Thursday last, at Edinburgh. The Marquis of Bute, her Majesty's High Commissioner, will have his residence, levees, and entertainments at the Palace of Holyrood during the sitting of the Assembly. The levees or public entertainments will be held on each day of the Assembly, half an hour before its meeting. His grace attended divine service in the High Church, Edinburgh, on Thursday. The Free Church Assembly met at Edinburgh at the same time.

THE THEATRES.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

Herold's *chef-d'œuvre*, "Zampa," is about to be withdrawn at the moment it has reached its highest excellence. Nothing could have been more beautiful than its performance on Tuesday evening. Persiani and Corelli (who is beginning to be known and admired) sang deliciously, and Fornasari, in the last duet, was truly admirable. In the ballet of "Ondine" Cerito was again marvellous—enchanting. In the "pas de l'ombre," which was not all shadow, as upon a recent occasion, she never appeared more *light*—air seeming to be her element. She certainly must be composed of caoutchouc, for nothing more elastic can be imagined. The house was most brilliantly attended.

The Benefit of Lablache is fixed for Thursday night, for which occasion he has very judiciously selected Cimarosa's lovely opera of "Il Matrimonio Segreto." It was in this work that his wondrous organ, buffo supremacy, and artistic excellence burst upon the *habitués* of Her Majesty's Theatre. The cast for Thursday embraces Grisi, Persiani, Favanti, Mario, F. Lablache, and the mighty *bénéficiaire*. A new ballet *divertissement*, entitled "La Vivandière," is to be produced, in which the *REAL* Polka will be introduced by Cerito and St. Leon.

MUSIC.

ANCIENT CONCERTS.

The sixth concert of the series took place last Wednesday, under the direction of the Earl of Cawdor, who made the following selection, partly from his own extensive musical library.

PART I.	
Selection from Te Deum	Jomelli.
Air, Miss S. Flower, "O Salutaris"	Cherubini.
Aria, Signor Salvi and Chorus, "Qui presso al mio Gesù"	J. S. Bach.
Aria, Herr Staudigl, "Se il ciel"	Righini.
Quartetto, "Agnus Dei"	Vogler.
Magnificat.—Solos by Miss Marshall, Messrs. Barnaby, Horncastle, and Machin	Mozart.
Aria, Madame Dorus Gras "Infelice Sconsolata"	Mozart.
Motetto, "Veni Sancti Spiritus"	Zanotti.
Duetto, Madame Dorus Gras and Signor Salvi	Clari.
Grand Chorus, "Ye Sons of Israel." (Joshua)	Handel.
PART II.	
Overture (Armida)	Glück.
Solo, Madame Dorus Gras and Chorus, "Non sdegnare"	Glück.
Air, Herr Staudigl, "In diesen heil'gen Hallen"	Mozart.
Serenade, Miss Marshall, Miss S. Flower, Messrs. Barnaby, Horncastle, and Machin, "O! by Rivers," arranged by	Sir H. Bishop.
Two Movements of No. 6 Symphony	Mozart.
Air, Madame Dorus Gras, "Où, c'est demain"	H. M. Berton.
Recit. and Air, Herr Staudigl, "Dio prottor," with Chorus	Glück.
Aria, Signor Salvi, "Ah! tornar la bella Aurora"	Cimarosa.
Grand Chorus, "How excellent!" (Saul)	Handel.
Conductor, Sir H. R. Bishop. Leaders, Messrs. F. Cramer and Loder. Organ, Mr. Lucas.	

We have no hesitation in saying that this concert was the most delightful of the season; the selection was judicious, and the several items most admirably contrasted. Nothing could have shown a more just appreciation of the giant Handel's power than making each part wind up with one of his mighty choruses. Miss S. Flower sang Cherubini's air very charmingly. Madame Dorus Gras was a musical rocket in brilliancy; her performance of Mozart's difficult scena was astonishingly fine. Zanotti's motetto is a fine composition in the old school. Clari's duet was beautifully given by Dorus Gras and Salvi, but, perhaps, the style of the music is a little too obsolete. Herr Staudigl in Righini's air was very fine, and was most admirably accompanied on the oboe by Grattan Cooke. His performance of Glück's aria in the second part was not quite so happy. Bishop's arrangement, or rather union of the two old subjects by Wilson and Saville into a serenade, was very happy and was effectively performed.

WILLIS'S ROOMS.—SHAKESPEARE READINGS, BY MR. C. KEMBLE.

By the word "Readings" we were led to expect some illustration of, or commentary on, the text of Shakspeare, last Monday evening, at the above rooms; the more particularly, as they were announced to be delivered by the last of the patrician-historians, Mr. C. Kemble. We were disappointed, and that, too, in a variety of unexpected ways. However unacquainted some of the higher classes in the land may be with the productions of the Immortal Bard, there is no one with any pretensions to literature, who has not only read his works, but can fluently quote them, and apply their poetry and wise aphorisms to almost every scene or occurrence in life. The mere reading, therefore, of "Shakspeare compressed," could bestow but little pleasure on those who have already got the whole of his works by heart, and still less gratify such as had but slight acquaintance with him: for a reading desk or rostrum is not the place from which he intended his music and philosophy to pour forth—he was the painter of the passions, and we would rather *imagine* his vivid and glowing descriptions, than see them at second hand in water colours. There is no sermonizing Shakspeare—you must either see him acted truly and powerfully or you must read him to yourself, in your closet, and fancy, or recollect, what a Siddons, a Kemble, an O'Neill or a Kean could or did effect by the just comprehension of his various characters, and a faithful utterance of his sentiments. Shakspeare cannot be read to an auditory like a newspaper, nor can any one person supply the *nuances* of "voice, face, gesture" of the different *dramatis personæ*. Moreover, the Green-room reading of the liveliest comedy that ever was written, is about as dull an affair as can well be endured, but Shakspeare from a pulpit "won't do at all!" It

"Crushes him together, rather than unfolds
His measure duly."

Mr. Kemble commenced his "lectio" by enumerating the different characters in the play of "Cymbeline," and then proceeded to generally read, occasionally recite, as many passages as were by him deemed worthy *excerpts* from this wild and poetic drama. The thread of the story was perhaps a little entangled by his omissions, but through them some objectionable passages were avoided; and as that seemed to be more the intention of the reader than curtailment, we wonder why some speeches in Scene IV., Act 3, between *Inogen* and *Pisanio*, were not expunged. Mr. Kemble's reading (we mean, of course, his locution) was feeble as long as he was merely reading, but occasionally he forgot his restrained position—thought himself once more upon the stage, and both in action (as much as could be allowed), and inflection of voice, gave some passages with peculiar felicity. It is curious to remark, that one of the most effective things was a lyric portion of the drama—the beautiful song of *Guiderius* and *Arviragus* over the body of the supposed dead *Fidele*—"Fear no more the heat o' the sun," to which (using some words contained in itself) Collins's "To fair Fidele's grassy tomb" is as the "reed to the oak." Mr. Kemble's delivery of *Arviragus's* speech, "With fairest flowers," in Act IV., Scene 2, was very beautiful. It was read with a most touching tenderness: but we beg of him not to allow Lindley Murray to interfere with Shakspeare. In the passage—

"Thou shalt not lack
The flower that's like thy face, pale primrose; nor
The azur'd hare-bell, like thy veins; no, nor
The leaf of eglantine, whom not to slander,
Out-sweeten'd not thy breath."

The substitution of *which* for *whom* may be more grammatical, but the personation is destroyed.

Mr. Kemble divided his reading very judiciously—ending his first part in the middle of Act III., where there certainly is a pause in the action. In the second we thought him superior, for he seemed to get warmer in his subject, and forgot the rostrum for the stage. All the explanatory scenes in the fifth act were admirably given; better, perhaps, than any one could express them, except a "well-graced actor, who had (known) left the stage." In this portion of his reading Mr. Kemble spoke the sentiments of the conflicting characters with more peculiar truth, or idiosyncrasy, as we may say, than in the former parts of his lecture. Before we conclude, we must remark one thing which in a great measure mars the effect of these readings; that is, describing the entries and exits, and other stage regulations in *otto voce*, and then resuming the text in one register: for soprano, *sotto*; basso, *Cymbeline*; tenore, *Posthumus*; and, we suppose, barytone, *Isachius*, *cum multis aliis*. The room was fashionably and *intellectually* attended, but not "crowded to suffocation." The next reading will be, we understand, on Monday next, the subject "King John." We were glad to see Mr. C. Kemble in such apparent good health.

LITERATURE.

SCENES AND TALES OF COUNTRY LIFE; WITH RECOLLECTIONS OF NATURAL HISTORY. By EDWARD JESSE, Esq.

Few anecdotal books of natural history have acquired extensive celebrity as those from the pen of the author of the volume before us. Written, as they are, in the kindly school of Gilbert White, the circulation of such works must be productive of incalculable good, even among "the educated classes," to whom, from their cost, they principally find their way. In the "Scenes and Tales," Mr. Jesse has made a treasurable addition to this elegant "family library." Possessing, from his official position as "Surveyor of her Majesty's Parks, Palaces, &c.," innumerable opportunities for observation, there is a value attached to his recorded traits of natural history which frequently reconciles us to their trifling character: they are, indeed, the table-books of a field-naturalist, and every page bears testimony of his every-day experience. In no respect, however, is this merit more beneficially shown than in the almost unfailing tendency of the anecdotes he relates of animals to impress upon the reader the duty of humanity and tenderness to the lower creation—a lesson which cannot be too strongly enforced upon all classes; for, it is scarcely too much to assert that inhumanity is as often the result of thoughtlessness as of ignorance, and is but too frequently practised by those who, in common parlance, "ought to know better."

The present volume opens with a few pages of "Contemplations on the Works of God," written in a truly Christian spirit, and specially aiming at the object we have adverted to—the inculcation of humanity, as in the following passage:—

The study of the works of creation is well adapted to assist us in acquiring a knowledge of the Great Creator, and of forming our minds into a tranquil and happy state. Our affections will be refined by it, our dispositions become gentle and kind, and we shall have an employment equally useful and agreeable. We shall then learn that what we now consider trifles in the scale of creation are not so, but value them as convincing evidences of the wise control of a beneficent Providence.

Here, too, is a delightful vignette of

WINDSOR GREAT PARK.

I shall always reflect with pleasure on some interesting rides I had this spring with an intelligent friend and naturalist, in the more retired parts of Windsor Great Park and Forest. The gentle rains had invigorated the earth—everything had just burst into freshness and beauty—the birds sang their joyous notes—the cuckoo was heard in every direction—the green woodpecker uttered its wild cry, and the herons were making their silent gyrations over our heads, as we rode under the trees on which their nests were forming. We there contemplated an enormous beech-tree (and there are very many in this fine park), spreading its widely-extended branches, which were clothed with their early and glittering leaves, while the sight of some sturdy old oak pollards, covered with ivy, from which

The stock-dove only through the forest cooes
Mournfully hoarse—

verdant hollies, and here and there a wild cherry tree, with its silvery blossoms, added to the charm of the scenery. Sometimes a rabbit, a hare, or a pheasant would run for shelter amongst the fern—a herd of deer might be seen reposing in some sequestered dell, or a group of cattle indolently standing in the shallow water of a pond. Such was the spot we were engaged in contemplating with that delight which a lover of nature alone can experience (it was near the Sandpit Gate), when our attention was called to the hoarse croaking of a pair of ravens, who were apparently endeavouring to take possession of one of the nests of the herons that build on the tops of the trees, which, in this part of the park, far exceed in height any I have yet met with. The heron defended its nest with great courage, uttering shrill and distressed cries, and after the battle had lasted some length of time, the ravens were beaten off.

This herony is a noble appendage to the Park, and any monarch might well be proud of it, as well as of the trees on which the nests are built. As I am not aware of there being more than eleven or twelve heronries left in this country, it is to be hoped that every care will be taken of the one referred to. Severe penalties were formerly imposed on any person killing a heron, and I believe that the laws enacting them have not been repealed: at present we find herons amongst the trophies nailed by keepers upon some stunted oak tree, in the midst of magpies, jays, owls, and polecats, although the damage they do to fish-ponds is comparatively trifling, feeding, as they chiefly do, upon frogs, snails, water-rats, and small eels. In the breeding season, when they have to provide for their ravenous young, they may attack the larger sort of fish, but the interest which must always be attached to this royal bird, connected as it is with the chivalry and ancient sports of this country, ought to be sufficient to protect it from wanton destruction, independently of its own wild and picturesque character.

As we proceed, we are much interested in what may be termed Popular Errors respecting those much abused and persecuted animals:—

THE HEDGE-HOG, THE MOLE, AND THE OWL.

The Hedge-hog is one of those persecuted animals, which the superstitions of the vulgar and ignorant have denounced as injurious to man. These little offensive and patient animals are, therefore, killed without remorse, and nailed to trees and barns as trophies of the zeal and activity of their destroyers. They have been accused of sucking cows, injuring their udders, and other delinquencies, all of which accusations are equally erroneous. So far from being hurtful, they are beneficial to man, by feeding on slugs, snails, beetles, and other insects, thus assisting in keeping down too great a number of them, and preventing their becoming injurious in our fields and gardens. The hedge-hog will also feed upon fruit, such as apples, crabs, &c., and, I have reason to believe, on blackberries. I have also been assured that it eats frogs and mice. It has been accused of sucking eggs, but I have never, with all my inquiries, been able to procure a satisfactory proof that this was the case from any of the keepers in the royal parks, in most of which the hedge-hog is plentiful. It will also feed on some roots; and Mr. White, in his history of Selborne, mentions its eating those of the plantain in his garden. It remained, however, for Professor Buckland to introduce this animal in a new character—viz., that of a devourer of snakes.

The hedge-hog is readily tamed, and will become familiar and even affectionate, as is the case with most animals, when treated kindly. It is to be hoped that these facts may assist in rescuing it from the persecution to which it has so long been subjected.

The Mole, also, is another of these useful animals which the ignorance and prejudice of man has doomed to destruction, and against which he wages a continual warfare. Such is the impression of the injury done by them, that in some parts of Somersetshire the farmers are in the habit of carrying a gun, when they walk in their fields, in case they should see the earth in the act of being turned up by the moles. When this is the case, the farmer fires at the spot, and thus many moles are killed in the course of the year.

So far from the mole being an injurious, it is a most useful animal to the farmer. The little hillocks it casts up are generally composed of a rich and fine mould, extremely beneficial to the land when spread, and this should be done daily, or as often as the mole-casts are observed. A little boy may thus be profitably employed at a trifling expense. Young wheat, for instance, this sort of top-dressing invigorates, and besides, the runs of the mole beneath the surface are either so many channels to convey water to the roots, or they serve as drains to prevent too great an accumulation of it in one spot. There can be no doubt that if the mole-casts are suffered to remain too long unspread, the young grain or grasses must suffer from suffocation, but this is the fault of the farmer. There are also other benefits to be derived from the mole. It devours not only immense quantities of the larvae of the cockchafer and of various flies and beetles, but also destroys the wire worm, and that so effectually, that few are to be found in localities frequented by this useful animal. When we consider the length of time the grub of the cockchafer remains in the earth, before it assumes the shape of a perfect insect, and the destruction committed by it on the roots of plants, and when we hear, as we too often do, of the ravages of the wire-worm, we may wonder that the very instrument appointed by Almighty God to prevent those ravages, should itself be destroyed by man. I am, however, glad to find that in some places farmers are now beginning to admit the utility of the mole, in consequence of their having experienced the good effects of its operations.

I noticed in a former work a fact relative to the economy of the mole, which I have not seen mentioned by any writers upon this animal. I refer to a sort of basin which it makes, and which serves as a place of deposit for worms. Mr. St. Hilaire, Le Court, and other French Naturalists who have paid much attention to the habits of the mole, have not noticed this circumstance. An intelligent mole-catcher, who has been employed by the Crown for many years in Richmond Park, was the first to inform me of this curious fact, which has since been confirmed to me by another mole-catcher. The clay-basin formed by the mole will sometimes contain nearly a peck of worms. On examining them, each will be found to have been bitten near the head, and in such a way that it is not quite deprived of life. These basins appear to be formed in the winter, but to have the chief supply of worms deposited in them during the spring months. It has been suggested to me that as the young of the mole are very tender and require considerable warmth, it is not improbable that the parents make this provision against the breeding season, in order to prevent the necessity of their quitting them for any length of time in search of food. Should this be the case, it is a curious fact in the history of these animals.

The Owl is another animal, the utility of which is not sufficiently known, and it is, therefore, destroyed most recklessly by game-keepers and country people generally. Occasionally a more enlightened farmer may be met with, who, aware of the benefits he derives from this bird, will afford it admission into his barns; but this is not enough. Farmers generally, and the proprietors of land and manors should use their influence for the careful protection of this nocturnal wanderer.

Mr. Waterton has ably and most agreeably advocated the cause of these interesting birds. Like himself, I have been a careful observer of them, and have also examined the places of their retreat. There pellets of mice may be seen in autumn, but I never found a feather, or the slightest indication that birds of any kind, either old or young, had formed part of the prey of the owl. The charge against this bird of its sucking eggs is equally erroneous. It lives in perfect harmony with pigeons in the dove-cot, who appear neither to fear or to avoid it.

The next section is devoted to an object of popular curiosity: we have not room for the *pro* and *con*. of the subject, but here is the result:—

HERNE'S OAK.

In order that the tree may now be readily recognised by strangers, I have had the following quotation affixed to it:—

There is an old tale goes, that Herne the hunter,
Sometime a keeper here in Windsor Forest,
Doth all the winter time, at still midnight,
Walk round about this oak.

I am assured that since this inscription has been put on the tree, some females, who were in the habit of passing between Windsor and Datchet, through the park at night, have been alarmed with the fear of meeting "Herne the Hunter." If this be so, it curiously shows the unexpected fact, that superstition holds the same way in this neighbourhood that it did when Shakspeare made Mrs. Page (and she is speaking two centuries before his time) say—

There want not many that do fear,
In deep of night to walk by this Herne's Oak.

Mr. Jesse defends Walton from the charge of cruelty to live bait: but the following passage respecting "The Complete Angler" will excite surprise:—

In expressing an opinion that Walton did not deserve the name of an angler, in the modern acceptance of the word, we know that we shall excite the astonishment of many of his admirers. We must, however, honestly avow our conviction, that "our good father" was almost as ignorant of the mystery of fishing, as the contented-looking Cockneys that may occasionally be seen every summer dozing in a punt near Richmond Bridge. The old Cromwellian trooper, Richard Franck, was probably right when he hinted that Walton had derived his knowledge of fishing from "antiquated authors and mouldy records." We chance to have a few of these "mouldy records" in our possession, on which we set no little store, and on looking into some of them we are bound to admit that many of the hints given by Piscator to his "honest disciple," have been taken from these rare "treatyses of fysshynge." It is evident that his own skill in the art consisted in watching his boat as it glided gently down one of the pretty streams he has so delightfully described, while his hints and instructions to anglers were derived from those who had preceded him in piscatory lore. Indeed Walton appears to have copied from others with but little discrimination, and an evident ignorance of the art he professes to teach. This is apparent in several of the instructions given to his disciple, Venator; and it is evident, also, that his contemporary, Richard Franck, thought that they were compiled from authorities which were anything but authentic.

We next quote a piece of information which may be acceptable to many visitors to Windsor:—

QUEEN-TREES IN WINDSOR FOREST.

It may not be generally known that some of the Queens of England have been in the habit of choosing a fine and thriving oak or beech tree in Windsor Forest, to which they have given their name; which, with the date of the month and year of the selection, is engraved on a brass plate, and screwed securely on the tree. Thus, in one of the most beautiful and retired parts of the forest, Queen Anne's oak may be seen; the oak of the amiable wife of George II.; Queen Caroline; the oak of Queen Charlotte; the oak of the excellent Queen Adelaide; as well as that of her present Majesty. They all have seats around them. The green drives of many miles, along which these trees may be approached, are not only kept in the most perfect order, but at every step we go, either some opening view of the castle or the surrounding country presents itself to our notice, or else some picturesque or noble tree attracts attention. Here and there are charming glades, down which a gentle stream of water makes its way, and which is crossed by a rustic bridge.

In one of his earlier volumes Mr. Jesse described a large spider found at Hampton Court, named the Cardinal, after the illustrious palace founder: he now adds of these:—

CARDINAL SPIDERS.

They are so large that when one was put into a tumbler, the legs reached over the edge of it. They are very swift in their motions, and hunt about for their food. They bite off the wings of moths, and, unlike the common spiders, which suck the juices of their prey, they appear to eat the body. They may be heard distinctly when they run along the paper on the walls. They are always found in pairs; at least if one is caught, another is sure to be seen directly afterwards. They are most frequently seen in autumn. It is a general remark at Hampton Court that the cardinal spider makes its appearance previous to wet weather.

Here is a curious note on what the author terms:—

THE NATURAL COMPASS.

In the vast prairies of Texas a little plant may always be found, which, under all circumstances of climate, change of weather, rain, frost, or sunshine, invariably turns its leaves and flowers to the north. Let us fancy a solitary traveller making his way over one of these trackless prairies to some far distant spot. He has no star to guide, no compass to direct him, but he finds the latter in a humble plant, and he pursues his way, certain that it will not mislead him. This fact affords another proof not only of the goodness of a benevolent Creator, but that the mechanical and other discoveries of man have not only been forestalled, but may probably all be found in the works of nature. It is, indeed, a fundamental truth, one which cannot be controverted, and which must be apparent to every one who will take the trouble to reflect on the subject, that the Great Creator has stamped a proof of his existence, power, and love, on all the works of his hand. We may see it in the smallest flower and insect, in the gummy covering of a bud, in the secretions of a bee from which the wax is made, in the light which has been afforded us, the heat which warms us, in the air we breathe, and in the food which has been so abundantly provided for us. But when we survey the heavens, consider the earth, the seas, and all they contain, wilfully blind must he be who does not perceive the existence of a powerful, wise, and benevolent Creator.

We should add, that besides these anecdotal traits of animals, Mr. Jesse's volume contains some "Scenes and Tales" of rural life which are characterized by healthy morality, and, above all, by a profound veneration for the wonders of creation. The sections of examples of "Love to Man in Animals," of the "Faculties of Animals," of "Insects—their uses," and of "the Reasoning Faculty in Animals," are as attractive to the reader as they are important to one of the main objects of the work. Altogether, this is a book of charming interest, and deserves to rank in popularity with either of Mr. Jesse's previous volumes.

HISTOIRE D'ANGLETERRE DEPUIS LES TEMS LE PLUS RECULES.

Par M. A. ROCHE, Membre de l'Institut Historique, Professeur d'Histoire à Londres. En 2 tomes. Paris: Paulin, 33, Rue de Seine; Londres: L'Auteur, 20, Brook-street, Grosvenor-square. This is a very able and interesting work. It is from the pen of Monsieur Roche, a gentleman whose lectures on the literature of France have excited so much attention in this country, and attracted large and aristocratic audiences. The work before us contains indications in every page of minute research, exhibits a careful arrangement of facts, and furnishes a clear and perspicuous statement of the most interesting incidents in the annals of England. The history is necessarily succinct, but M. Roche has displayed great judgment in selecting the most interesting events, and in the relative shares he assigns to them. To those who are studying the French language, we know of no work which could be more acceptable. A careful perusal of it must not only renew their acquaintance with the history of their country, but greatly assist them in the acquisition of a knowledge of the French language. To French gentlemen engaged in tuition, whether in private families or public seminaries, the volumes before us would be found of the greatest service, and there cannot be a doubt that as the book becomes known, it will find its way into general use. We congratulate the author on a production which is in every respect so creditable to him, and trust that its success will in every sense realize his most sanguine expectations.

NEW MUSIC.

THE SIXPENNY SONG. Bogue, Fleet-street.

This is the age of illustration, and nothing in life, from the cradle to the grave, can now hope to escape the exposure of the artist's pencil. The subject before us is entitled a "Sixpenny Song;" but this is a misnomer, for, although it is "a song of sixpence," its price is double that sum. The subject chosen by the artist is the "Four-and-twenty blackbirds baked in a pie," and right cleverly and merrie he has executed his task. None of the nursery rhymes are at all to be compared with it. The number of subjects compressed into a small sheet excites our utmost wonderment, and each is treated in a most masterly and farcical style of art. Whether we regard "the Queen in the larder eating bread and honey," or "Kitty in the garden spreading out the clothes," as caricatures or not, we must candidly acknowledge that Aliquis (the soubriquet under which the artist chooses to disguise himself) is the very prince of epic artists. Verily, Aliquis is the modern Hogarth.

SONGS OF THE POETS.—The words selected from Shakspeare, Milton, Goldsmith, Scott, Byron, and Burns. The music by Edward J. Loder. Monro and May, &c.

There are many touches of Mr. Loder's quality in these compositions, though not so felicitous as we have seen. The words are not the most lyrical in the world, but the genius of the composer has in most instances rendered them happily subservient to the caprices of his fancy. In the song to Shakspeare's "Oh Happy Fair," we were pleased to find the fault avoided which Shield, in his glee of the same name, so egregiously committed: the sense is understood, and, if we may so express ourselves, speaking of music, correctly punctuated, which renders it perspicuous—the glee already mentioned confuses the poetry into absolute nonsense. The deprecatory address relating to a celebrated contemporary composer, was uncalled for. Mr. Loder can stand by himself in any style of composition. The work is beautifully got up, and, as the author and we concurring say, reflects the highest credit upon the spirit and liberality of the publishers.



MADAME ANNA THILLON.

(No. 2 on the Left.)

He was distinguished by his General Attainments and Learning; his Knowledge of the Laws, Customs, and Privileges of this City; his Integrity of Character, and universal Benevolence. From his earliest Youth he was devoted to the Service of his Fellow Citizens, and throughout the Course of his Life proved himself a ready Defender of their Rights, and a Zealous Promoter of their Interests. He was elected Common Clerk or Town Clerk of London A.D. M.CCCC.XVII. and held that Office for Twenty One Years, during which period he Compiled the Valuable Treatise still extant under the title of "Liber Albus." He likewise represented the City in Parliament A.D. M.CCCC.XXXVI. and M.CCCC.XXXIX.

(No. 1 on the Left.)

As one of the Executors of Sir Richard Whittington he conferred essential benefits on the City by promoting various Public Works, especially the erection of Conduits, the Rebuilding of the Tower, the Enlargement of the Hospital of Saint Bartholomew, the Completion of the Guildhall, and the Formation of a Library attached thereto, to which he subsequently bequeathed sundry Rare Books or the benefit of Students resorting to the same. In token of his eminent services he was honoured both by his Sovereign and Fellow Citizens with peculiar immunities and privileges.

(No. 1 on the Right.)

He left Manifold Bequests to the Charterhouse and the fraternity of Sixty Priests in London of which Brotherhoods he was a Member, as well as to many other Religious Establishments and Persons; also to the Hospitals of Saint Mary Within Cripplegate, Saint Mary Without Bishopsgate, Saint Bartholomew in Smithfield, Saint Katherine near the Tower, and Saint Thomas in Southwark; to the Houses for Poor Lepers at Holborn, Locks, and Hackney, and for Poor Madmen at Bethlem; and to the Poor Prisoners in Newgate, Ludgate, the Fleet, Marshalsea, and King's Bench; and the Prison of Convicts at Westminster.

(No. 2 on the Right.)

He Died on the thirteenth of May M.CCCC.XLIII. and was Buried Before the Chancel of the church of Saint Peter Cornhill, of which Parish he was an Inhabitant and a Liberal Benefactor. Thus His Comprehensive Charity Embraced all the Necessities of his Fellow men, and the General Conduct of his Life Exhibited the Character of one Who (in the Words of Holy Writ) Desired "To do Justly, Love Mercy, and Walk Humbly with his God."

The Lord Mayor then proposed "Honour to the Memory of John Carpenter, and Prosperity to the City of London School." The pupils of the school passed in order in front of the statue, and proceeded to their places in the theatre, wherein the Lord Mayor, in very warm terms, expressed his congratulations on the completion of the honourable and interesting memorial to the founder of the school; and after an address from the head master, and the recital of two original compositions in honour of John Carpenter, by two of the senior pupils, the proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the Lord Mayor, amid loud acclamations. A vote of thanks was then passed to the chairman, Mr. W. S. Hale, and the committee, for their judicious management of the institution committed to their care.

The statue is ten feet in height, but, as it stands, it does not appear more than the ordinary height. It is composed of a very compact and finely-grained limestone, closely resembling marble. We are not aware of the cost, but it has been erected at the expense of the Corporation of London. The figure is very carefully dressed in the costume of Carpenter's time, and exhibits great taste, as well as considerable antiquarian research in its details. The statue is very finely worked, the forms boldly modelled, and the shadows so disposed as to give an air of grand solidity to the whole composition.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.—On Wednesday last there was a trial of new compositions by the band of this society, at the Hanover-square Rooms, when the novelties produced were two symphonies by Schubert and Gade, neither of which made any great impression. A manuscript overture by Mendelssohn delighted everybody: we shall shortly hear it in public.

MADAME PUZZI'S CONCERT.—On Wednesday the first concert of the season (at Her Majesty's Theatre) took place, and was most brilliantly attended. To enumerate every item or every excellence of this delightful treat would far exceed the bounds of our time and space: suffice it to say, there has been rarely collected together such a constellation of talent: throughout Europe nothing could be found to surpass the vocal and instrumental strength combined on the occasion:—singers like Grisi, Persiani, Dorus Gras, Favanti, Shaw—Mario Salvi, Fornasari, the Lablaches,—instrumentalists like Offenbach, Parish Alvars, Puzzi, Benedict, Costa, &c., oh! there is nothing like it in the world! Even that epicene *artiste* St. Leon, half violinist, half dancer, and wonderful as each—he too must needs be among the throng. The concert was a most exquisite treat.

JOACHIM.—This wonderful youth will perform a concerto on the violin at the fifth concert of the Philharmonic Society, which will take place on the 27th instant.

SALVI.—This great tenor will shortly proceed to Dublin and appear in a suite of operas. No doubt he will be supported by Madame Eugenia Garcia, who has recently produced a great effect in that city.

EXETER HALL.—Mr. Perry's oratorio, "The Death of Abel," was performed here on Friday evening with great effect. We shall analyse its merits next week.

MENDELSSOHN.—At last this great musician has been enabled to reach our shores. He conducted the last Philharmonic concert, and, it is said, will continue to wield the orchestral baton to the end of the season.

GIUBILEI.—This most amiable man and distinguished *artiste* had a benefit on Thursday night at Drury Lane, when a host of brother and sister talent appeared to prove the high estimation in which he is held by them, and how sensibly they regret the long and severe indisposition which has deprived the profession of his valuable services.

MADAME ANNA THILLON.

This charming vocalist and fascinating actress is, we are happy to say, a native of London. Her maiden name was Hunt. A thousand romantic causes are assigned for her adopting the profession of which she is such an ornament, but the real one was the embarrassment of her father's circumstances, which reduced him suddenly from affluence and splendour, and forced him to retire to France and live in obscurity. How often does a reverse of fortune bestow the most brilliant ornaments upon the arts! Having married M. Thillon, the *chef d'orchestre* of the Philharmonic Society of Havre, she determined upon appearing in public, and accordingly made her *début* in "Der Freyschütz" at the little theatre of Clermont, where she met with prodigious success. From thence she proceeded to the Grand Theatre of Nantes, where she continued for two years, increasing in fame and ability. The young vocalist was on the point of setting out for Italy, "*cette patrie des beaux arts*," where the Director of the Theatre of La Renaissance, M. Antenor Joly, who was seeking in the provinces for *artistes* for the new Theatre Ventadour, heard the *prima donna* of Nantes, and was so charmed with her, that he prevailed upon her to relinquish the idea of visiting Italy, and engaged her for the French capital, where she shortly afterwards appeared in *Lady Mebril*, and forced the Parisians to confess that our fair countrywoman was not only a great singer, but one of the greatest actresses that ever trod the stage. Since her *début* she has continued to delight more and more—every new part she has appeared in has added an additional rose to her chaplet of fame. Of composer and public she is equally the idol—Auber has composed some of his most delightful *morceaux* for her: in fact, she is so much the rage with the frequenters of the Opera Comique, that we know not by what ingenious means Mr. Maddox has contrived to steal her away from them. No matter; we have her, and hope to have her long, to delight us with her rare combination of talent as an accomplished vocalist, and almost unrivalled actress.

STATUE OF THE FOUNDER OF THE CITY OF LONDON SCHOOL.

On Monday, this well-regulated foundation was the scene of a very impressive and gratifying ceremony—the inauguration of a statue of John Carpenter, the founder of the school; the above day being chosen as the 402nd anniversary of this excellent man's birth.

At three o'clock, the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor and the Committee, accompanied by numerous members and officers of the corporation, and other visitors, proceeded from the committee-room to the spot where the statue was appointed to be placed, on the first landing of the great staircase, opposite the south entrance to the school. The statue was suspended immediately over the pedestal on which it was to stand, and the Lord Mayor, at the request of Mr. Nixon, the sculptor, prepared the pedestal for its reception by spreading some mortar on the top of it. The statue was then lowered and adjusted into its proper position, and the tackling and covering were removed, so as to expose it to the full observation of the company assembled. The Rev. Dr. Mortimer, the head master of the school, then read the following inscription, containing a compendious history of the founder, according to a document recently discovered amongst the ancient records of the corporation. This inscription occupies five sides of the pedestal, which is octagonal; and it is distributed as follows:—

(Centre.)

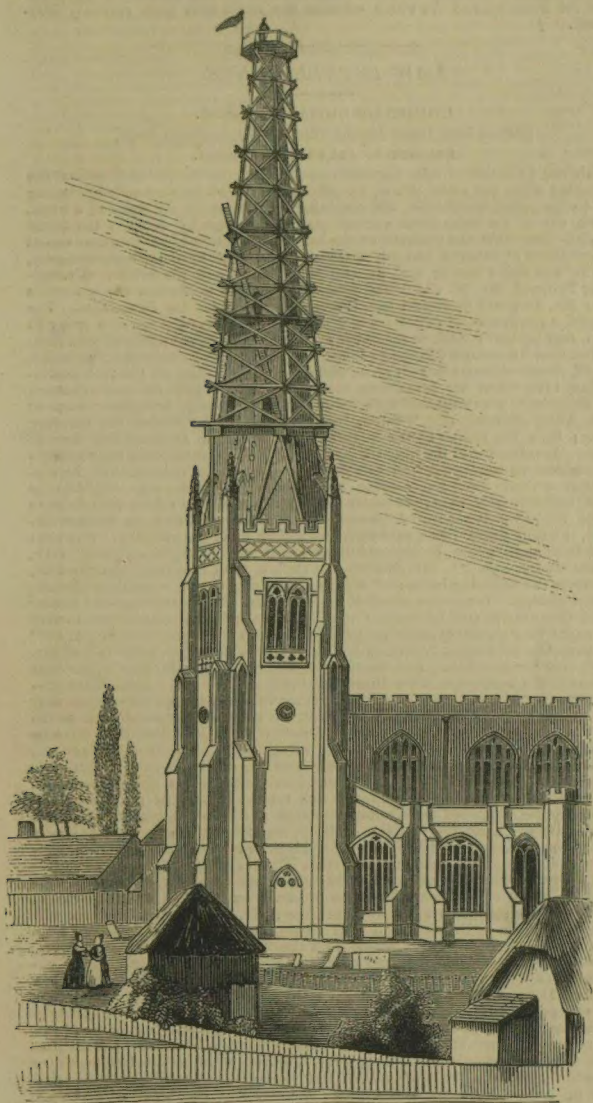
To the Memory of
JOHN CARPENTER
An eminent Citizen of London
And Member of the Company of Mercers,
Who Lived during the Reigns of
HENRY V. AND HENRY VI.
And who Bequeathed
To the Corporation of this City
Certain Lands and Tenements
For the Purpose of
Maintaining and Educating four Boys
And sending them to the Universities,
From which Bequest resulted
The Foundation and Endowment of
THE CITY OF LONDON SCHOOL,
Under the Authority of
An Act of Parliament
A.D. M.CCCC.XXIII.



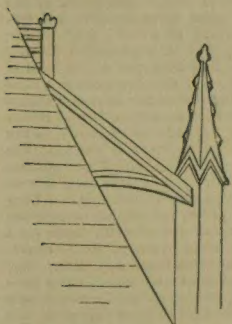
STATUE OF JOHN CARPENTER, AT THE CITY OF LONDON SCHOOL.

THE TRIGONOMETRICAL SURVEY.—SPIRE OF THAXTED CHURCH.

One of the points selected for the purposes of the Trigonometrical Survey of England, now in active progress, under the superintendence of the officers of the Royal Engineers (Sappers and Miners), is the spire of Thaxted Church, near Epping, in Essex. The church is one of considerable beauty, of a late period of Gothic architecture: it is built of rubble, with stone dressings, the rubble being coated with cement, so as to give the whole an appearance of stone. It consists of a nave, with a clere story, aisles, chancel, transept (north and south), porches, and a tower surmounted by an elegant spire, nearly 200 feet high. Around the spire is erected the scaffolding supporting the platform for the purposes of the survey, presenting a singular aspect. The construction is firm and ingenious—every advantage being taken of the conditions of the spire. From each of the lowest windows are seen projecting a couple of planks laid edgewise, well secured at their ends at about eight or nine inches apart, blocked together, and forming a case for the reception of the main scaffold poles.



THAXTED CHURCH SPIRE.



The plan of the spire is octagonal, the windows being in every other face; and, consequently, the plan of the scaffolding is square. The projecting ends of the planks are further supported by struts from the roof of the tower; horizontal ties are fixed upon the projecting planks, over the flying buttresses, and between the finials of these and the spire. The main poles are received in the before mentioned cases, formed by the projecting planks, and are braced by horizontal and diagonal

ties, and firmly secured to the spire, the whole height to the platform. The platform is hexagonal, and is supported by the main poles and extra struts from these. From the lowest windows of the spire the ascent to the platform is by ladder, as shown in the drawing.

A daring fellow of the corps of Sappers and Miners ascended the spire, prior to the erection of the scaffolding, by means of the crokets, and removed the vane, weighing about a quarter of a hundred weight.

TRIBES OF LONDON.—Persons of ordinary observation, whose necessities or tastes lead them into different parts of this polypos-like metropolis, must be aware of the different aspect of its inhabitants, according to the division of town they are traversing. For the various portions of the earth are not more distinct, as regards their aborigines, than the many quarters of London, each to each. The West-end patrician and the inhabitants of the Western Isles; the Greeks and the *roués* of Leicester-square; the savages of the Pacific and the denizens of the Rookery; the tribes of the two Turkeys and the merchants of the Poultry: as the former of these differ on the mighty earth, so do the latter in the mighty city; and, although in both cases commerce leads them into other districts, yet their leading features remain the same.—*Puck.*

HINTS TO WIVES.—There are two ways of discharging your household duties. If you are languid and listless, you may let them alone; if not able, you should be continually turning the house topsy-turvy, under pretence of setting it to rights. You can either let your servants do just as they please; or you may be continually in the kitchen, looking after them. In the latter case, scold them frequently, and in an audible voice, so as to be heard up stairs. Never think of looking to your husband's shirt buttons; leave that to the laundress; or, if you must attend to his linen, superintend your washing in person, and have frequent water parties; and, especially in winter, always have the clothes dried before the parlour fire.—*Punch.*

ITALIAN MUSIC.—The music of Italy was made the subject of a lecture by Mr. C. E. Horn, on Tuesday evening last, and is one of a series of lectures which he has engaged to deliver on the history and progress of the music of eight different nations, at the Royal Polytechnic Institution, each of which is to be continued for one week, this being the first on that interesting and musical land.

WESTMINSTER BRIDGE.—Sir R. H. Inglis has obtained a return, which was issued on Tuesday, of the sums of money expended in the alterations and repairs of Westminster-bridge, and the probable costs of completion, as also of the income arising from property belonging to the commission. It appears that the total amount of expenditure from the 5th April, 1810, to the 5th April, 1838, was £83,097 6s. 9d. The total amount expended, or now due for repairs since 1838, is stated at £32,661, and the total amount required for further works is estimated at £52,879. It appears that the total income of the commissioners of Westminster bridge is £7464 11s. 8d. Upwards of £200,000 has been expended in the past and present repairs of Westminster-bridge since the year 1810.

HOW TO OBTAIN A SITUATION IN THE EXCISE.—Take the liberty of distilling your own whisky, without paying your proper duty to her most gracious Majesty; persevere, and doubt not but in good time you will find yourself in a very pretty situation.—*Puck.*

HISTORY OF WOOD-ENGRAVING.

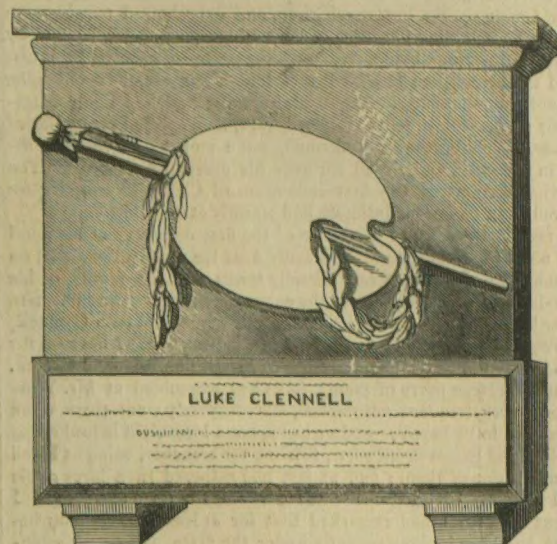
(Continued from page 310.)

Among the engravers and designers on wood who were pupils of Bewick, and who have contributed to the extension and promotion of the art, the following may be considered as chiefly deserving of notice:—John Bewick, his brother; Charlton Nesbit; Luke Clennell; and William Harvey. On the expiration of his apprenticeship, John Bewick came to London, and during his residence there he engraved the cuts for the following works:—"Emblems of Mortality," with cuts, chiefly copied or altered from those in Holbein's "Dance of Death," printed in 1789, for T. Hodgson, the publisher of the "Hieroglyphic Bible;" Dr. Trusler's "Progress of Man and Society," 1791; and "The Looking Glass of the Mind," 1796. Though several of those cuts display considerable talent, yet the best of them are better in the design than in the execution. The best specimens of John Bewick's abilities as a designer and engraver on wood, are to be found in Goldsmith's and Parnell's Poems, 1795, and Somerville's "Chase," 1796, both printed in quarto, by Bulmer. Most of the cuts in Goldsmith's and Parnell's Poems were drawn by John Bewick, who also engraved the vignettes on the title-pages—the large cut of the "Old Woman Gathering Water-cresses," and the tail-piece at the end of the volume. The others were engraved by Thomas Bewick. All the cuts in Somerville's "Chase," except one, were drawn by John Bewick, but none of them was engraved by him. Shortly after he had finished the drawings on the blocks he returned to the north in consequence of ill health, and died at Ovingham on the 5th December, 1795, aged 35. All the cuts in the "Chase" were engraved by Thomas Bewick, with the exception of the tail-piece at the end of the volume, which was engraved by Nesbit.

Charlton Nesbit, on the expiration of his apprenticeship, came to London about 1799, and continued to reside there till 1815, when he returned to the north. In 1830 he returned to London, where he remained to the time of his decease, which happened on the 11th November, 1838, in the sixty-third year of his age. In 1799 Nesbit engraved a large cut, containing a view of St. Nicholas' Church, Newcastle-on-Tyne, from a drawing by his fellow apprentice, Robert Johnson. For this cut, which is one of the largest that had ever been engraved in England, Nesbit received a medal from the Society for the Encouragement of Arts and Manufactures. Nesbit's best cuts are to be found in "Religious Emblems," published by R. Ackermann and Co., 1808; Savage's "Decorative Printing;" Northcote's "Fables," Second Series; and in the edition of White's "Selborne," published by Baldwin and Cradock in 1834.

Luke Clennell, who attained a high reputation as a painter and designer, as well as an engraver on wood, was born at Ulgham, near Morpeth, in Northumberland, on the 8th April, 1781. At an early age he was placed with a relation, a grocer, in Morpeth, with whom he continued till he was sixteen; but having displayed a great taste for drawing, he was apprenticed by his friends, in 1797, as a wood-engraver, with Thomas Bewick, with whom he remained for seven years. For a few months after the expiration of his apprenticeship, Clennell continued to work for Bewick, who chiefly employed him in engraving some of the cuts for a "History of England," published by R. Scholey, Paternoster-row. Clennell, however, having learnt that his employer received five pounds for each of the cuts, for which he

paid him only two, sent a proof of one of them to the publisher, stating that he was in reality the engraver. In the course of a few



TABLET TO LUKE CLENNELL.

days, Clennell received an answer from Mr. Scholey, inviting him to London, and offering him employment till all the cuts intended for the work should be finished. Clennell accepted the offer, and proceeded to London, where he arrived about the end of autumn, 1804.

One of the principal designers on wood, in London, at that period, was the late John Thurston, who, though an artist of great talent, yet had not so good a knowledge of the means of giving effect to drawings to be executed on wood as Clennell. The latter used, therefore, to occasionally heighten the effect of such drawings of Thurston as he had to engrave, and also to correct and improve them in other respects. Thurston was at first displeased with the liberties which Clennell took with his drawings, but, perceiving the decided improvement which they received, he subsequently allowed Clennell to heighten the effect according to his own judgment. An admirable specimen of Clennell's talent is to be found in a vignette, at page 43 of the octavo edition of Falconer's "Shipwreck," published by Cadell and Davies, in 1808. The subject is a ship running before the wind in a storm; and the motion of the troubled waves and lowering appearance of the sky were never more truly represented in an engraving: the whole speaks not only to the eye but to the mind. The drawing was made by Thurston, but the spirit and effect were introduced by Clennell.

The largest and best cut that Clennell ever engraved was for the diploma of the Highland Society, from a design by Benjamin West, President of the Royal Academy. West's drawing was made on paper; the figures within the circle were drawn on the block by



DAVID AND GOLIATH.—CARTOON AFTER RAFFAELLE.

Thurston; and the supporters—a fisherman and a stalwart Highland soldier—were drawn by Clennell himself. For the part which he drew, Thurston received fifteen pounds. The block on which the drawing was made consisted of several pieces of box, veneered upon beech. One afternoon, when Clennell had been employed about two months upon it, it suddenly split, when he was at tea. As he heard the crack, he immediately suspected what had happened; and, on finding the block split, beyond the possibility of properly repairing it, he, in a passion, threw the tea-things into the fire, and "that day worked no more." He, however, soon got a new block made, of solid pieces of box, firmly screwed and cramped together; and, having paid Thurston fifteen pounds more for re-drawing the figures within the circle, and the supporters, as before, having been copied by himself, he began to engrave with renewed spirit, and completed his work without further mishap. For this cut Clennell received one hundred pounds, he himself paying Thurston for his drawings on the block; and the Society for the Encouragement of Arts and Manufactures presented him with their gold medal. This cut affords a good specimen of Clennell's ta-

lents and peculiarities as a wood-engraver—a free and spirited manner of execution in the more important parts; and an artistic "making-out" of the details, with occasional slightness and carelessness in the subordinate portions of the subject. The block engraved by Clennell having been burnt in the fire of Bensley's printing-office, when a comparatively small number of impressions had been printed, the subject was re-engraved, on a block of the same size, by John Thompson.

Among the best of Clennell's small cuts are the illustrations which appeared in an edition of "Rogers's Poems," published in 1812. Those cuts were drawn on the wood, with pen and ink, by T. Stothard, R.A. Several additional cuts, of the same kind, drawn also by Stothard, but engraved by John Thompson, were inserted in a later edition. Clennell, who was an excellent water-colour painter, made many drawings for the "Border Antiquities," and also for other works; and the encouragement which he received induced him to abandon the profession of wood-engraving, and to devote his talents exclusively to drawing and painting. In 1814 he received a com-

EPITOME OF NEWS.

mission from the Earl of Bridgewater to paint a large picture of the entertainment given to the Allied Sovereigns in Guildhall, by the city of London. He lost much time, and experienced considerable difficulty in obtaining likenesses of the various persons—illustrious by deeds, or illustrious by courtesy—whose portraits were to be introduced in the picture; but having at length succeeded in obtaining the necessary sketches, he began his picture; and had made considerable progress in it, when, in April, 1814, he displayed symptoms of insanity, which, becoming confirmed, put a stop to his further progress in the work, and closed for ever his career as an artist. The following account of the first indication of Clennell's insanity we received from one of his intimate and warmly attached friends:—

"I regret to say I was the cause of the first discovery of his mind being affected. Poor fellow! how sadly does the recollection dwell on my memory! I was on very friendly terms with the family of his father-in-law, Charles Warren, the engraver,—as fine a hearted man as ever breathed. I was consequently well acquainted with Clennell, and frequently visited him at his house in Pentonville. I have sat for hours beside him whilst he was engaged in painting that fatal picture. One night a large party of young folks had assembled at Mr. Warren's,—a very frequent occurrence, for everybody went there when they wished to be happy;—and we had spent a long night in junketting and play, and games of all sorts, twirling the trencher, being as I well remember, one of them; and at last had gathered in a large circle round the fire. Clennell was seated next the fire on one side, and I sat next to him. I had remarked that for at least half an hour before he had been looking vacantly under the grate, paying no attention to the fun that was going on. In order to rouse him, I gave him a hearty slap on the thigh, and said, 'Why, Clennell, you are in a brown study.' He gave a faint laugh, and said, 'Indeed I think I am.' He did not, however, become so much roused as to pay any attention to the *melée* of waggery that was going on. We broke up about one o'clock; and on my calling at Mr. Warren's next afternoon I was shocked to hear from him that he feared Clennell's mind was affected; for, that about three in the morning,—after having gone home with his wife and retired to bed,—he started up and dressed himself, telling his wife that he was going to her father's on a very important affair. As his wife could not prevail on him to defer his visit to a more seasonable hour, she determined to accompany him. On arriving at Gray's Inn-road, he knocked violently, and on being let in by Mr. Warren, he said that he had been grossly insulted by me, and that he was determined on having immediate satisfaction. All Mr. Warren's arguments as to the impossibility of my having intended to insult him were met with positive assertions to the contrary. He said that he knew better; 'I had been placed next him on purpose, and it was a pre-concerted thing.' Mr. Warren, at last, seeing how it was with him, humoured him so far as to say that he would go with him, and have an explanation, an apology, or satisfaction! They accordingly set out for my house; but Mr. Warren, being now quite sensible on the subject, instead of proceeding towards my house, took a very different direction, and led him about till he became tired; he was at that time any thing but strong. He also by degrees quieted his mind towards me, by speaking of my friendship for him, and my love of art; and by daylight he got him home and to bed. I need hardly say what exquisite pain this account gave me, for I really loved Clennell; he was always so mild, so amiable, in short, such a good fellow."

Not long after Clennell became decidedly insane, his wife fell into the same state, and being attacked with fever, she died after a short illness, leaving three young children. Those heavy afflictions excited the sympathy of several noblemen and gentlemen, admirers and patrons of Clennell; and a committee having been appointed to consider of the best means of raising a fund for the support of him and his children, it was determined to publish, by subscription, an engraving from his picture of the "Decisive Charge of the Life Guards at Waterloo," for which he had obtained a premium from the British Institution. This engraving, executed by Mr. W. Bromley, was published in 1821, and the sum thus raised was invested in trustees for the benefit of Clennell and his children.

Clennell, after having been for about four years an inmate in a lunatic asylum, in the neighbourhood of London, so far recovered, that it was no longer necessary to keep him in confinement. He was accordingly placed under the care of a relation, at St. Peter's Quay, near Newcastle-upon-Tyne, with whom he remained for several years in a state of harmless insanity, amusing himself with drawing, engraving little subjects, of his own designing, and in pieces of poetry, several of which he got printed in Newcastle to present to his friends. He once called on his old master, Bewick, and asked him for a block to engrave, as he wanted employment. Bewick, to humour him, gave him a piece of wood, and told him to make a drawing for himself. On his next visit Clennell brought the cut finished; but though he said that it was the "best he had ever engraved," it was just such a one as an amateur might be expected to produce in his first essays. Clennell engraved several little cuts in a similar style as head-pieces to his poetry. The following are specimens of his poetry at this period. As none of his verses are written in a gloomy strain, it is to be hoped that he felt little of the misery which people, who believe themselves sane, usually ascribe to persons in his state, but that he was cheered by an inward light, which passeth the understanding of the wise.

FOUNTAIN.

"Lady, where do you go?
Do you go to the Spring flow—
Lady, ah! me,
Thine own image to see?
Thou takest thy date,
Whom thou dost pat with thy hat,
A very ass, as he doth pass,
When he doth sip with his moe
The spring flow—
With thy hand thou dost lave
The light drop of his noe."

SONG.

"An heart have I true love framed,
I never could injure thee,
The dew-drop upon the rose
Not dearer is to me.
No sunny ray, at the rise of day,
Such joy to me can bring;
Or the robin's wild note
In the budding of the spring."

L. C. St. Peter's, 1829."

Clennell, having relapsed into a state which rendered restraint necessary, was again placed, in 1831, in a lunatic asylum, at Newcastle, where he remained till the time of his death, which took place on the 9th of February, 1840. His great talents and unhappy fate must be our excuse for devoting so large a portion of our paper to his biography, and for thus endeavouring to "give the melancholy theme a more enduring date." Though not personally acquainted with him, we know well the pleasant scenes with which he was familiar when a boy, and which dwelt on his mind and prompted his pencil in the loneliness of his last confinement. Several of the drawings which he made when in the lunatic asylum at Newcastle are reminiscences of the banks of the Wansbeck and of the Coquet, of Bothal and Sheepwash, Warkworth and Weldon, Widdrington and Cockle-park Tower. A monument to the memory of Clennell, executed by Mr. R. Davies, a young sculptor of talent and rising reputation, has recently been erected in St. Andrew's Church, Newcastle-upon-Tyne. We give a view of the monument; but, from a feeling of charity to all concerned in it, we omit the inscription which disgraces it; the four lines of miserable verse contain neither meaning nor truth

(To be continued.)

A rumour was prevalent in Preston last week that Sir Hesketh Fleetwood, Bart., M.P. for this borough, intends shortly to resign his seat in Parliament.

On Monday last the statue of John Carpenter, founder of the City of London School, executed by Mr. S. Nixon, was fixed under the north window of the staircase, in the presence of the Lord Mayor, members of the Common Council, and the school committee.

On the 7th inst., the first ship sent from Hamburg for the South Sea whale fishery sailed from Cuxhaven; it is calculated that the voyage will last two or three years.

We hear that Prince George of Cambridge is about to return to England from the Ionian Islands, where his Royal Highness holds a staff appointment, on leave of absence.

A course of lectures "Upon the Genius and Writings of Living English Composers" has recently been delivered by Mr. W. A. Wordsworth (a nephew of the celebrated poet), at the Crosby Hall Literary and Scientific Institution, which has attracted a good deal of attention.

The carpet trade of Kidderminster is improving, many of the manufacturers having set on men during the last fortnight. There are also strong symptoms of improvement in the nail trade of Stourbridge; and we hear that heavy orders have been received at many of the large iron and coal works in the neighbourhood of Dudley.

A woodcock was shot a few days since at Reddings, by John Tudendenham, one of the game keepers of Sir James Graham, and near the place three young birds were found—a circumstance almost without precedent in that district.

It is in contemplation to construct a railway to connect the towns of Poole, Blandford, Ilchester, Langport, and Bridgewater, to be called the English and Bristol Channels Junction Railway.

Mr. Giles, of Brantson Heath, has had the silver cup awarded to him, which is given annually by Messrs. Smith, Ellison, and Co., bankers of Lincoln, for the best pen of 20 wether hogs exhibited at Lincoln April Fair, which took place last week.

The Lords Commissioners of the Treasury decline, it seems, to raise Newcastle to the rank of a first class port, on the ground that the proposed advancement would have no other effect than that of raising the salaries of the Custom House officers.

In the gambling-houses broken into by the police last week false dice were found among the gambling implements seized. The brass divisions of the roulette tables are in most of these dens so formed as to present an obstruction to the entrance of the ball, at the will of the manager of the table.

The Government have ordered the new garrison church at Portsmouth to be covered with India-rubber matting, to prevent the soldiers from suffering from rheumatism, &c., brought on by sitting with their feet on the cold stones.

Sir Henry Hardinge, the present Governor-General of India, was a de-de-camp to Sir John Moore at the battle of Corunna, January 17, 1809, and was close to the lamented General when a cannon-ball carried away his left shoulder and part of the collar-bone, leaving the arm hanging by the flesh.

It is now finally decided that the convicts Barber and Fletcher, under sentence of transportation for life, shall be immediately removed to her Majesty's Dockyard, Woolwich, and there put on board the Government transport *Barossa*, which is expected to leave for New South Wales in the course of a few days.

We hear that Baroness Lehzen, *ci-devant* lady attendant on her Majesty when Princess Victoria, is residing with her relatives in Germany, and is not expected to return to England, the Queen having, it is said, settled a liberal annuity on the baroness, who was so many years attached to the household of her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent.

There is a report that Mr. O'Connell is in the category of "persons about to marry." His determination is said to have given offence to his immediate connections and friends, who are, probably, afraid that he will abandon the cause of repeal if he has no objection to the union.

The number of persons that passed between England and France from the 1st to the 7th May is thus given in a French journal:—By Boulogne, 1058, having with them 66 horses and 21 carriages; by Calais, 254 persons, having with them 7 carriages.

The ordinary punishment at the Boston House of Correction is a shower bath. The offender is placed in a very narrow box, with a collar round his neck, and three or four barrels of ice-cold water are poured over him in succession; it is said that it cures and subdues the most refractory.

The quantity of sugar imported into the United Kingdom in the year 1843, from the British West Indies and British Guiana, was 2,599,701 cwt.; the molasses, 605,632 cwt.; of rum, 2,893,399 gallons; of coffee, 8,630,110; and of cocoa, 1,501,126. These returns relate to last year, and on the same parliamentary paper the returns are made from the year 1831 in the several articles mentioned.

A Belgian paper states that it is in contemplation to form immediately a company, with a capital of 100,000,000*fr.*, the object of which is to establish in France, in the vicinity of Paris, and of the stations of all the long lines, immense engine and machine factories, upon the model of the establishment at Seraing.

A letter from St. Petersburg states that it is proposed to construct a new line of communication from the frontier between Russia and Galicia to the seaport of Odessa, and that by means of the junction of the railroads at Cracow a similar communication will be opened with the Baltic and the North Sea.

Captain Mortier, of the 3d regiment of Artillery, nephew of Marshal Mortier, who fell a victim to the infernal machine of Fieschi, was killed a short time ago in Africa, by a gunner of his own regiment, named Chautan, who discharged a musket at him, when within a very short distance.

The *Journal de la Mayence* of the 9th states from Flers, in the Orne, that during a confirmation last week by the Bishop of Siez, in the parish church of that place, the congregation, in an unfounded alarm that a part of the building was falling, a cracking noise having been heard, rushed to the door with such haste that nearly twenty persons were crushed to death, and a considerable number wounded.

In the parish of Harrow-on-the-Hill the offices of churchwarden, overseer, vestry clerk, parish clerk, sexton, and registrar of births and deaths, are at the present time filled by five members of one family, named Winkley.

In reply to an application from Mr. Bright, M.P., in behalf of Mary Furler, Mr. Phillips, the Under Secretary for the Home Department, informs that gentleman that Sir James Graham, "under all the circumstances of the case, has felt warranted in advising her Majesty to commute the prisoner's sentence to seven years' transportation."

The continued dry weather is beginning to have an unfavourable effect on the growing crops. In many places the wheat is beginning to look spiky, and unless rain fall speedily, will become sadly out of condition.

Mr. O'Connell arrived in Town from Ireland on Tuesday evening last.

The German Society for Emigration to Texas has purchased 450 square miles of that country, near St. Antonio de Berar, and will send their first batch in September.

A reciprocity navigation treaty has been concluded between Prussia and Portugal.

A curious astronomical phenomenon has been observable during the recent brilliant weather. The Planet Venus is visible to the naked eye at midday. Her position is nearly due east, and about 60 degrees above the horizon.

The Emperor of Austria has ordered the National Exhibition to be opened at Vienna on the 15th instant, and to continue till the 1st of July; and the Emperor has further decreed that, for the encouragement of the arts, an exhibition is to take place every five years.

We are informed that the annual ball at Almack's, for the benefit of the Poles, will this year be on a scale of unusual grandeur.

On Monday last John Entwistle, of Manchester, aged twenty-three plunged suddenly into the water on the north shore, from a bathing machine, and was killed by the shock.

To a deputation from the City, which recently waited on Sir Robert Peel, with the view of inducing her Majesty's Government to increase the amount of duty they have proposed to Parliament to levy on foreign coffee, the right hon. baronet is understood to have given a firm refusal.

In President Tyler's last Message he laid great stress on the moral character of the German people as a motive for making a commercial treaty with them. The last news from the United States leads us to think that President Tyler was sensible that morals are, at present, a much needed article of import into the councils of that commonwealth.

A chronometer, which had travelled twice round the world with Captain Cook, was exhibited at the evening meeting of the Royal Institution on Friday. It was in most excellent preservation, and excited much attention.

A treaty is said to be in progress to annex the principality of Oldenburg-Birkenfeld, consisting of 675 geographical square miles, and about 30,000 inhabitants, to Prussia. This junction is to be effected either by exchange or purchase.

Count von Hardenberg, Hanoverian Minister at Berlin, has been recalled by order of the King of Hanover. The reason assigned is said to be, that he has embraced the Roman Catholic religion.

Lord Stanley and the Hon. Col. Wilbraham left town on Wednesday morning for Lancashire, to attend the funeral of their brother, the late lamented Hon. R. B. Wilbraham, M.P. for South Lancashire, whose remains were interred on Thursday in the family vault of Lord Selkshersdale.

The Commerce announces that a violent schism has arisen amongst the community of Israelites at Frankfort. Two-thirds of the community had separated from the synagogue, and had formed a separate sect. They style themselves Reformers. They neither recognize religious ceremonies nor the fundamental laws of the Talmud, and they totally renounce the belief in a Messiah. Baron Anselm Rothschild, the head of the celebrated banking house at Frankfort, had declared a determined war against the new sect, and refuses to discount any bills bearing the signature of any of the new community.

The late venerable Sir Thomas Witham Sutbbs, who died at Lisbon on the 27th ult., served with distinction in the Portuguese army under the late Don Pedro and other commanders, but the gallant general did not hold any military rank in our service.

It is stated on good authority that Mr. Frankland Lewis is preparing, by the direction of the Government, a bill for regulating Turnpike Trusts in Wales, in conformity with the Commissioners' Report.

The *Dublin Mail* asserts, from authority, that the judges are unanimous against the motion for a new trial, except as regards one of the convicts, the Rev. Mr. Tierney, and that as to him there is only one dissenting voice, that of Judge Crampton.

We regret to state that the Hon. Wm. Henry Leigh, of Trinity, was thrown from his horse on Monday in leaping a hurdle at Six Mile Bottom. A slight concussion of the brain was the consequence of this accident; but we have much satisfaction in adding that the patient is doing well, and there is every prospect of a speedy recovery.

At the weekly meeting of the Board of Commissioners, on Tuesday, the Rev. W. Greenlaw, rector of St. Mary, Woolwich, stated that the Ecclesiastical Commissioners had determined, with his entire concurrence, to create another parish there, which it was proposed to call the parish of St. Thomas, and to build a church at the end of Brewer-street.

The Exmouth Ferry, with all its rights, we understand has been disposed of by the Council of Exeter to the South Devon Railway Company, who will, it is said, shortly adopt a very much more efficient mode of passage across the Exe for the public, either by steam or chain power.

We are sorry to hear that Sir Augustus Clifford was thrown from his horse a few days ago and seriously injured his leg.

The second reading of the Factories Bill in the House of Lords is fixed for Monday, and for which occasion the Lords have been specially summoned.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

(Before Lord Chief Justice Tindal and a Common Jury.)

ELLIOTT V. ALLEN AND OTHERS.

This was an action of false imprisonment brought by the plaintiff against the defendant Allen and seven others, for putting him into a strait-waistcoat, taking him to the parish workhouse, and confining him there for the space of a week. Bevan, one of the defendants, allowed judgment to go by default; the others pleaded—first, that the plaintiff, at the time of committing the trespass, was in the condition of nearly a pauper, unable to maintain himself; and, secondly, that he was also a lunatic, and dangerous to himself and the public. Mr. Sergeant Talfourd, Mr. M. Chambers, and Mr. Barstow conducted the plaintiff's case; Mr. Sergeant Shee and Mr. Warren appeared for the defendants. The plaintiff, a gentleman of education and acquirements, was the son of a judge in India, and became a clerk in the house of Messrs. Austen and Hobson, solicitors. At that time he occupied lodgings in the City, but he afterwards took the house, No. 16, Brunswick-street, Islington, where he was residing on the 28th of November, 1842, when the occurrence took place which gave rise to this action. The defendants are connected with the parish of St. Mary, Islington; three of them, Allen, Johnson, and Weston, being the overseers; Hicks, the relieving officer; Ellis, the master of the workhouse, and Semple, the parochial medical officer. It seemed that the plaintiff had exhibited on several occasions considerable violence of conduct, which had been brought under the notice of the magistrates at Clerkenwell police-office, by the defendant Bevan, who lodged in his house, and Mr. Oldershaw, the vestry-clerk, received a letter from Mr. Fytovye in the following terms:—"A person of the name of Elliott, in Brunswick-street, is acting much like a madman, and giving away his property. Can anything be done with him, to protect him or his property for his creditors' sake, and for his own sake?" Mr. Mallett, the clerk at the Clerkenwell police-office, also wrote the following letter:—"Elliott is decidedly insane, wearing a blanket, and not clothes. It appears also that he is in want. We have stated the matter to Mr. Greenwood, and he decides that there is a sufficient case for you to take him under your parochial care—under the provisions of the 9th Geo. IV., c. 40." The parochial authorities accordingly obtained an order for the admission of Mr. Elliott into the workhouse, and Bevan, with three persons, who were at the time paupers in the workhouse, were directed to bring him into the house. They proceeded to his residence, and found him sitting in the parlour, whereupon they immediately put on a strait waistcoat, and, so confined, removed him to the workhouse. He did not exhibit any violence of behaviour, complained loudly and much of its being an unwarrantable attack on the liberty of the subject, and threatened legal proceedings. He was placed in a room, a pauper being also stationed there to watch him, and the strait waistcoat kept on during the night. On the following morning the waistcoat was taken off, but his confinement in the workhouse continued for a week, although it did not appear that he was treated with any harshness; on the contrary, his treatment was kind, and only such as was necessary to insure his safe detention, the parochial medical officer having formed the opinion that he was insane. The evidence with regard to the alleged insanity was of a very contradictory nature. Several gentlemen were called on behalf of the plaintiff, among whom were Mr. Witham, a barrister; Mr. Davies, a surgeon, and his brother-in-law; Mr. Rolfe, a surgeon; and Mr. Page, who resides at Dulwich, and with whom the plaintiff had lived since his discharge from the workhouse, stated that he had known him for many years, and always considered him not only of sound mind, but possessed of large acquirements and a powerful understanding. They were much surprised when they heard of the course that had been pursued towards him. Several letters were also put in evidence, which the plaintiff had written to Mr. Davies, his brother-in-law, respecting the treatment he had received, and on other subjects, and they certainly did not exhibit anything like unsoundness of mind. On the part of the defendants it was contended, that they had acted in the discharge of a duty which, from the information they had received, they considered they owed to the public and to the plaintiff himself, in order that he might be protected from injury, and entirely without any malice. Witnesses were then called to prove the alleged act of insanity, from whose evidence it appeared that he was in the habit of carrying a poker about with him and brandishing it; that he wore a sheepskin instead of a coat; that he used to make orations out of the window to people in the street; that he made a great noise at night, and frequently imitated the barking of a dog and the crowing of a cock; that on one occasion he was lying on the floor gnawing a bone; that he represented himself to be a prophet, and Moses who had brought the Israelites out of the land of Egypt; that he had a sacred mission to discharge, and should go out as a missionary to the Indians; that he kept no servants and did all the domestic offices himself. Mr. Oldershaw, the vestry clerk, proved that he distinctly told Bevan not to use a strait waistcoat; that the intention of the order of admission to the workhouse was to afford him a safe asylum, and that no force of any kind was to be used. All the witnesses were of opinion that the plaintiff was insane. The Lord Chief Justice, in summing up, told the jury it was clear there was no malice on the part of the parish officers against the particular individual. They could have no motive, as guardians of the parish purse, for wishing to increase the number of paupers in the workhouse, and keeping the plaintiff there for a week, except that of performing a duty which they owed to the public, in consequence of the information which had been given to them; and supposing they had not acted on that information, and this gentleman had turned out a dangerous lunatic and committed an act of violence, the whole public would have exclaimed against the want of care and improper conduct of these officers of this parish in not having put the law in force. The jury retired, and after having been absent for a considerable time returned with a verdict for the plaintiff, damages, £400.

SUDDEN DEATH.—Between ten and eleven o'clock on Monday night an awful instance of sudden death occurred in the case of Mr. G. A. Wood, commercial traveller for Blakemore and Rock, Birmingham. He was directing his steps towards a boarding-house in Scott's-yard, Bush-lane, where he lodged; but as he was attempting to turn the corner he fell upon the pavement, and was picked up dead. Upon his person was found upwards of £40 in notes and gold, and a variety of trading samples.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE.—During the present week, rather an extensive supply of English wheat has been received up to our market, owing to which, the demand for that article, to-day, was heavy, at barely Monday's quotations. In foreign wheats, both free and in bond, exceedingly little was doing, at late rates. On account of the large imports of foreign barley, the trade with the article was heavy, and the currencies had a downward tendency. The malt trade was in a sluggish state. In oats, beans, peas, and flour, next to nothing doing.

ARRIVALS.—English: Wheat, 7470; Barley, 490; Oats, 3590; Irish: Wheat, —; Barley, 215; Oats, 30,120; Foreign: Wheat, 26,490; Barley, 32,270; Oats, 1700; Flour, 4750 sacks; Malt, 5,100 quarters.

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 46s to 52s; ditto white, 54s to 62s; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 40s to 50s; ditto white, 48s to 56s; rye, 28s to 36s; grinding barley, 24s to 27s; distilling ditto, 25s to 28s; malting ditto, 29s to 34s; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 60s to 62s; brown ditto, 56s to 58s; Kingston and Ware, 60s to 63s; Chevalier, 63s; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 21s to 22s; potatoe ditto, 22s to 25s; Youghal and Cork, black, 18s to 19s; ditto white, 19s to 20s; tick beans, new, 29s to 34s; ditto, old, 30s to 36s; grey peas, 29s to 36s; maple, 30s to 37s; white, 23s to 26s; boilers, 34s to 38s, per quarter. Town-made flour, 50s to 53s; Suffolk, — to 40s; Stockton and Yorkshire, 58s to 40s, per 25 lbs bag; 28s to 30s per quarter. Flour, America, 21s to 23s; Baltic, 21s to 23s, per barrel.

The Seed Market.—The best clover seed has commanded a heavy sale, at in some instances, an advance of from 2s to 3s per cwt. In all other kinds of seeds scarcely any business is doing.

The following are the present rates:—Linseed, English, sowing, 50s to 60s; Baltic crushing, 25s to 37; Mediterranean and Odessa, 26s to 38s; hempseed, 28s to 35s per quarter; coriander, 15s to 20s per cwt.; brown mustard seed, 12s to 15s; white ditto, 10s to 12s; rye, 4s to 4s 6d per bushel; English rapeseed, new, 22s to 24s per last of ten quarters; Linseed cakes, English, 45s to 46 10s per 1000; rapeseed cakes, 45s to 46 10s per ton; canary, 58s to 60s per quarter.

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 8d to 8½d; of household ditto 6d to 7½d per 4lb loaf.

Imperial Weekly Average.—Wheat, 55s 1d; barley, 31s 5d; oats, 20s 5d; rye, 31s 4d; beans, 32s 5d; peas, 32s 3d.

The Sea Weekly Average.—Wheat, 55s 3d; barley, 32s 5d; oats, 20s 2d; rye, 32s 0d; beans 31s 6d; peas, 31s 7d.

Duties on Foreign Corn.—Wheat, 17s; barley, 6s; oats, 6s; rye, 10s 6d; beans, 10s 6d; peas, 10s 6d.

Tea.—In black teas a good business has been doing this week at full prices. White green qualities are commanding advanced quotations. A small public sale is announced for Tuesday next.

Sugar.—For all kinds of sugar the demand this week has ruled heavy, and the quotations have suffered a further decline of from 6d to 1s per cwt. Standard lumps are now selling at 78s, and brown grocery 77s per cwt.

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ESSENCE OF THE MOSS ROSE.—J. and E. ATKINSON, Perfumers, beg respectfully to recommend to the nobility and gentry this New Perfume, as much preferable to the Esprit de Rose, so long a favourite, but objected to by many as too pungent, and not so reviving as other perfumes; but the Essence of the Moss Rose differs from that extracted from the Chinese and other roses, being more delicate, fragrant, and permanent, and they confidently expect will become a favourite with the admirers of perfumes extracted from English flowers. Essence of Spring Flowers, and all others, of the first quality.—Prepared by J. and E. ATKINSON, Perfumers, 24, Old Bond-street, and sold, by appointment, by most Perfumers.

THE SKIN AND COMPLEXION.—GOWLAND'S LOTION.—This well-known and highly appreciated appendage of the British toilet has for nearly a century maintained unrivalled reputation as a perfect remedy for all impurities of the skin, together with the valuable properties of a preserver and sustainer of the complexion of the most congenial nature, removing every trace of sallowness and discoloration, and promoting the transparency and brightness of the skin, which constitute the peculiar graces of a fine complexion. "Robt. Shaw, London," is in white letters on the Government Stamp, without which none is genuine. Prices, 2s. 9d., 5s. 6d.; Quarts, 8s. 6d. Sold by all Perfumers, &c.

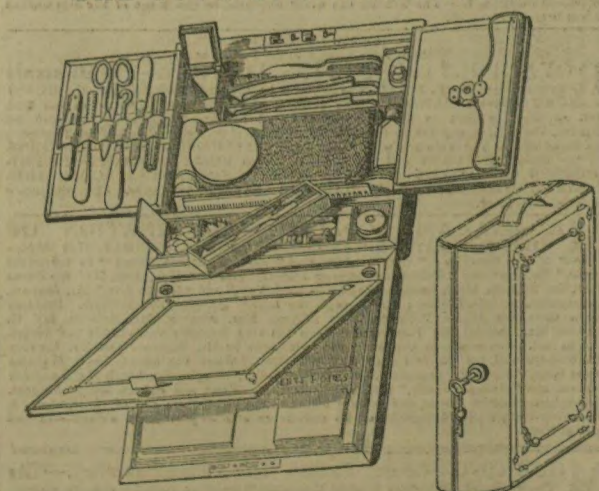
CITY OF LONDON FASHIONABLE TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT, 52, King William-street, London-bridge.—Messrs. BURCH and LUCAS, Tailors, &c. (late J. Albert), respectfully invite gentlemen and families to view one of the largest and best assorted Stocks in London of superfine cloths, cassimeres, and waistcoatings of the most novel designs, cashmerettes for summer coats, &c., &c., for the present season. The style of cut and make of every garment are guaranteed equal to the first and most expensive houses at the West End, and for Cash payment, a saving of 40 per cent. will be effected and will be found to the wearer much cheaper than the inferior garments made up by puffing slopellers and booters at prices to astonish and delude the public, which description of goods are entirely excluded from this Establishment.—52, King William-street, City. Established 1818.

PATENT FLEXIBLE VELVET HATS.—Messrs. JOHNSON and Co., 113, Regent-street, corner of Vigo-street, Hatted to the Queen and Royal Family, Inventors and Patentees of the Flexible Velvet Hat.—The general complaint made by gentlemen of the hardness to the head of ordinary hats, and the difficulty of fitting them with comfort, has induced the proprietors to turn their attention to remedy these objections. From the construction of the Patent Flexible Hats, the unpleasant pressure on the forehead is entirely removed; and, by their extreme elasticity, they are capable of accommodating themselves perfectly to the shape of the head; the crown, moreover, being ventilated, is an additional advantage. For Ladies' Riding Hats they will be found not only light and elastic, but will retain their position on the head without the least discomfort. To be had of the Patentees, Messrs. JOHNSON and Co., 113, Regent-street; and GRIFFITHS and JOHNSON, 2, Old Bond-street, Piccadilly.

NELSON'S PATENT OPAQUE GELATINE, Half the Price of Isinglass.—CAUTION: From the increasing demand for NELSON'S OPAQUE GELATINE, many spurious articles are imposed on the Public; to guard against which, and for a protection to purchasers it is sold in packets only, by most respectable chemists, grocers, and oilmen, in town and country, at 1s., 1s. 6d., 2s., 3s., 5s., 10s., and 15s., each packet, bearing the Patentee's signature. Extract from Dr. Ure's testimonial, June 6, 1840:—"I find Mr. G. Nelson's Patent Opaque Gelatine to be at least equal in strength and purity, if not superior, to the best isinglass, for every culinary purpose; it is entirely free from any impregnation of acid, such as I have found to exist in other kinds of gelatine in the London market." The Opaque Gelatine is an article well adapted for hotels, taverns, cabins and ship stores, and a safe and profitable commodity for exportation.—Emmott, Millis, Warwick, and 14, Bucklersbury.

EXTRACT FROM OLD MOORE'S ALMANACK for 1844.—MAY—CARE OF HEALTH.—The human frame often suffers greatly during this season, the hurtful influence of which is assisted by the premature adoption of the dress of summer. Those on whom the blight of consumption has fallen, frequently sink under it about this period, though the disease had commenced its ravages many weeks or months anterior to its fatal issue. All unnecessary exposure on the part of such delicate persons to the morning and evening chills, should be carefully avoided. Also, the full and plethoric state will be benefited by the use of cooling medicines, as PARK'S LIFE PILLS, and very temperate diet; as a tendency of blood to the head is not uncommon among such, giving rise to apoplexy, and other fatal diseases of the brain. Young and stout persons even require some cooling purgative, as PARK'S LIFE PILLS, which will lessen the heat of the skin, and perfectly cleanse the system.—PARK'S LIFE PILLS are sold by all respectable Medicine Vendors. See the words PARK'S LIFE PILLS in White Letters on a Red Ground, on the Government Stamp.—Sold in boxes, at 1s., 1s. 6d., 2s., 3s., and family packets, 11s. each.

THE TOURIST'S COMPANION.



BELLAMY SAVORY'S TOURIST'S COMPANION combines a complete Dressing Case, with a Travelling Writing Desk. It is in Russia or Morocco leather; only 10 inches wide and 3 deep; and with Bamah's lock. The fittings include Berry's patent inkstand, stationery, common-sized letter paper, ivory-handled razors, soap, shaving dish and brushes, and cutlery—price 40s.; or in imitation Russia leather, with second quality cutlery, &c. 10s. The Tourist's Companion will be forwarded carriage free, on receipt of the amount. The Show Rooms contain the largest variety of Ladies' and Gentlemen's improved Dressing Cases, Work Boxes, Writing Desks, &c. Travelling Desks, from 12s. 6d.; Ladies' Rosewood Dressing Case, fitted complete with brushes and cutlery, 25s.; ditto, ditto, with jewel drawer, 50s.; ditto, ditto, full size, with silver fittings, 65 guineas; elegant Rosewood Writing Desks, 11s. 6d.—Bellamy Savory, Stationer and Dressing Case Maker, British Paper Warehouse, 46, Cornhill, London.

"FIRST CATCH YOUR FISH THEN COOK THEM."

THE SPORTSMAN'S DISPATCH is expressly invented for ANGLERS. With this portable apparatus a Chop, Steak or Fish may be cooked in five minutes at a cost of less than One Penny. It contains, in addition, a Kettle for Boiling Water; and the whole may be conveniently CARRIED in the POCKET. It will be sent to any address on receipt of a Post-office Order for 15s., payable to JONES and Co., Light House, 201, Strand, where a great variety of Portable Cooking Apparatus may be seen, adapted for FAMILIES LIVING IN APARTMENTS, BACHELORS, GENTLEMEN GOING ABROAD, EMIGRANTS, &c., &c.

N.B. Patentees of the PROMETHEAN, the only instantaneous light used by the Railways for its certainty, and that will keep in any climate.

CAUTION.—Families purchasing Instantaneous Lights should be careful to observe that the name of "S. JONES, Light House, 201, Strand," is affixed, without which a dangerous and explosive article is likely to be substituted.

IMPROVED AIR CANES.—A most extensive variety of these portable and interesting weapons, of every size in bulk and bore, just finished by KELLY, Jun., for rook, rabbit and water-fowl shooting, with ball; small birds with shot, fish with harpoons, &c., &c. Letters need only state the sports they are required for to insure receiving suitable sizes. Trial on the Premises.—REILLY, Gun Maker, 316, Holborn, near Chancery-lane.

BREIT'S IMPROVED BRITISH COGNAC.—The intrinsic purity of this BRANDY, and its decided superiority to every other spirit are demonstrated by the test of dilution, and by that particular congeniality to the human stomach which adopts it alike to medical, domestic, or convivial purposes. A single Gallon or upwards will be forwarded to order, at 18s. per Imperial Gallon, of a Half-dozen Hamper for a Sovereign, package inclusive. Samples may be freely tasted at our Counting-house.—Note the address, HENRY BREIT and Co., Old Furnival's-inn, Holborn-bars.

EMPLOYMENT.—Persons having a little time to spare, are apprised that Agents continue to be appointed in London and Country Towns by the EAST INDIA TEA COMPANY, for the sale of their celebrated TEAS (Office, 9, Great St. Helen's Churchyard, Bishopsgate-street). They are packed in showy leaden canisters from an ounce to a pound, with the prices and weight marked on each packet, and but little trouble is occasioned by the sale; the license is only 11s. per annum, and many during the last nineteen years have realised considerable incomes by the Agency, without 1s. let or loss. Application to be made (if by letter, post-paid) as above.

MIND COMPLAINTS, or NERVOUSNESS.—Clergymen, Noblemen, and all who suffer from groundless fear, suspicion, inquietude, &c., confusion, blushing, dependency, indecision, irascibility, headache, vertigo, loss of memory, delusion, inaptitude for society, study, or business, blood to the head, restlessness, wretchedness, thoughts of self-injury, &c., can now not only be relieved, but tranquillized, made happy, and cured. The Rev. Dr. WILLIS MOSELEY, late of Cambridge University, after enduring these sufferings 14 years, discovered their causes, seat, and a perfect cure, and for twenty-five years has had no relapse. By the same means he has cured numerous Clergymen, Noblemen, &c.; and of 10,000 applicants, knows not twenty uncured, who have followed his advice.—Numerous testimonials can be seen, and references given. Most get well in six weeks, means of cure sent to all parts. Write or apply—at home, from 11 to 3—No. 9, Charlotte-street, Bloomsbury.

QUIET RETIREMENT, IN A RURAL DISTRICT, FROM THE UNHEALTHY ATMOSPHERE OF A LARGE TOWN.

TO BE LET, FURNISHED or UNFURNISHED, for Six or Twelve Months. A pleasantly situated convenient FAMILY HOUSE, called "New Crickett," within a short distance from the Town of ELLSMERE, in the County of SALOP. The House, which is in capital condition, contains Entrance-hall, Drawing, Dining, and Six Lodging Rooms, water-closet, kitchen, and other out offices; Stable, Coach-house, and a small quantity of Land, if required. A large Kitchen Garden, planted with vegetables; Orchard, and upwards of 100 yards (in length) of wall, clothed with the choicest fruit trees, now promising for an abundant crop. The above would be a desirable situation for a Sportsman fond of Fishing. Besides a large river, at a convenient distance, for fly-fishing, there are several fish ponds very near the house, well stocked, belonging to the proprietor. In addition to this, respectable parties have no difficulty in procuring boats for fishing or pleasure upon the "Ellesmere Lake," which is nearly three miles in circumference. The beauty and diversity of the scenery in the neighbourhood of Ellesmere requires only to be seen to be admired. Besides the great "Lake" already mentioned, there are six or seven smaller ones within the distance of two or three miles from the town, which together spreads over an area of 800 or 1000 acres.—For particulars, apply to Mr. WYNN, of Crickett, near Ellesmere; or Mr. T. THOMPSON, Bookeller, Ellesmere.

THE HAIR.—Of the numerous compounds constantly announced for promoting the growth or reproduction of the Hair, few survive, even in name, beyond a very limited period; whilst ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL, with a reputation unparalleled, is still on the increase in public estimation. The singular virtues of this successful invention for restoring, Preserving, and Beautifying the Human Hair, are too well known and appreciated to need comment. The very facts of the high and distinguished patronage it enjoys, its general use in all countries, together with numerous testimonials constantly received in its favour, are authorities which stamp its superior excellence and title over all attempts of a similar nature. Being universally preferred, its consequent great demand excites the cupidity of unprincipled shopkeepers, who vend the most spurious trash as the "genuine" Macassar Oil; whereas, the genuine article is wholly the invention and property of A. ROWLAND and Son, and the amalgamation of its costly exotic materials (solely imported from the East) already mentioned, renders the Human Hair, as parts—thus proving the imposition of all other articles bearing the title of "Macassar Oil." The genuine article has the words ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL engraved in two lines on the Wrapper; and on the back of the Wrapper nearly 1500 times, containing 29,028 letters.—Price, 3s. 6d., 7s.; Family bottles (equal to four small), 10s. 6d.; and double that size, 21s. per bottle.—* All others are FRAUDULENT COUNTERFEITS!!!

GILDING—FLY SPOTS—TARNISH.
THE PARISIAN GOLD DETERGENT, 2s. 6d. per Bottle. Or-molu Lacquer and Bronze, 1s. 6d. each.—These compositions are perfectly innocuous, and their effect sudden, astonishing, and lasting. Gilding, Lacquer, and Bronze are instantly restored to their original lustre, fly spots removed, and covering from the fly rendered unnecessary.

RECENT TESTIMONIALS.
 "I am highly satisfied with your Gold and Lacquer Detergents. I hope to recommend them to some of my friends, as they answer so well, especially the Gold Detergent."—From the Right Hon. C. D'Yncourt, M.P.
 "We first tried the Gold Detergent on a costly looking-glass frame that had been a few years gilt. It removed the whole of the fly spots, the dust, and stains, and the frame has now the appearance and brilliancy of the day it left the workman's hands. Next on two very old frames—from their colour we were almost in doubt whether they were gilded or not. The Detergent soon convinced us of the fact, by removing the accumulated dirt and tarnish of many years; these frames have now the appearance of being nearly new."—Proprietors Liverpool Chronicle, Jan. 27, 1844.
 "We have tried the Gold Detergent upon several old picture frames, and must confess we were very agreeably surprised at the result, for it restores the splendour of gilding with very little trouble. A single bottle is more than sufficient for all the picture and looking-glass frames in a moderate sized house."—Vide Nottingham Review, April 5, 1844.
 Sold by UPTON and CO., 33, George-street, Hanover-square, and 66, Basinghall-street, City; and the trade in general.

SELF MEASUREMENT.
 Country residents will duly estimate the convenience of the following plan, by which they may secure a perfect fit. Orders executed with dispatch and exactness.

DIRECTIONS FOR COAT.

From 1 to 2 and on to 3 for full length; from 4 to 5 for elbow point, and to 6 for sleeve length; round the arm at 5, and wrist at 6; round the breast at 7, under the coat; and waist at 2, under the coat.

VESTS.

From 1 over the shoulder to vest length in front, with Breast and Waist measure as indicated in coat measurement.

TROUSERS.

Full length from top at the hip to B; from A to B for length between the legs; round the waist, and round the bottom at B, as desired; giving 3 inches will ensure a correct fit.

READY-MADE.	£ s d	MADE TO MEASURE.	£ s d
Tweed Taglioni	from 0 8 6	Tweed coats, trimmed with silk, made in any shape, waterproofed	from 0 13 0
Ditto, superior quality, with silk collars, cuffs, and facings	0 16 0	Cashmere, fine Saxony, and other light summer materials, made in the first style of fashion	from 1 5 0
An immense stock of Holland and jean blouses	from 0 3 6	Figured quilting vests, 7s. each, or three for	1 0 0
Appland summer vests	from 0 2 6	Cashmere vests, in recherche patterns	from 0 9 6
Spandis variety of cashmere and Persian vests, splendid patterns	3s. to 8 6	Single milled Victoria, and plain do. trousers	0 17 6
Washing satin vests, warranted	0 6 0	Best quality West of England	1 2 0
Cloth trousers	from 0 9 0	Dress coats	from 1 12 0
Single milled does	from 0 11 6	Best manufactured	2 15 0
A great variety of summer trousers	from 0 7 0	Mourning to any extent can be had at five minutes' notice, at the following prices:—	
Dress coats edged	from 1 0 0	Men's suits, dress coat, vest, and trousers	from 1 16 0
Frock ditto	1 4 0	Boy's ditto, jacket, vest, and trousers	from 0 13 0

IMPORTANT.—Any article purchased, or ordered, if not approved of, exchanged, or the money returned.
 Observe.—E. MOSES and SON, Tailors, Wholesale and Retail Woollen Drapers, Outfitters and General Washers, 154, Minster, and 86, Aldgate, City, opposite the church.
 CAUTION.—E. Moses and Son are obliged to guard the Public against imposition, having learned that the unscrupulous-like falsehood of being connected with them, or the same concern, has been resorted to in many instances, and for obvious reasons they have no connexion whatever with any other Establishment; and those who desire genuine Cheap Clothing, should call or send to 154, Minster, or 86, Aldgate, opposite the church, to prevent disappointment.
 N.B. No Business transacted at this Establishment from Friday at sunset until sunset on Saturday, when Business is resumed until twelve o'clock.

London: Printed and Published at the office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by WILLIAM LITTLE, of 198, Strand, aforesaid.—SATURDAY, MAY 18, 1844.